...'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.
...e and small quantities, *Woodbridge's* ..., and colored Atlas, the Eleventh Edi... of New-England, New-York &c. on
Willard's Universal Geography, and ... Edition—Willard's Ancient Atlas—also ...y for Beginners, with Atlas, second Edi...
...the above-mentioned highly approved and ...ooks constantly for sale by JAMES W. ...he Booksellers generally. Feb. 10.

...HERST ACADEMY.
...erm in this Institution will commence on ...h 31. A small number of lads can be ...der the special supervision of the Instruc... ...ished at $1 per week.
...cal scholars and those who pursue the English study, $5,00. } To be paid 4,00. } in advance.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Principal*.
Feb. 10, 1830. 3w

HIGH-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
...AMS would advise his friends and the ... recently come in possession of that eligi... ...e town of Medford, five miles from Bos... ...by the name of *Swan Place*, with the in... ...g it to the purposes of an Institution de... The situation is airy and delightful— ... in an extensive garden, with large play... ... for exercise and amusement, and the ... all respects for lodging and study.—The ...uction will be filled by the Principal, ... as will be necessary for the accomplish...
The number of those who are to board ...is limited to fifteen, each of whom will ...est parental treatment and be always un... oversight and instruction. This number ... flatters himself, that he may not only be ... teaching them in the different branches ...articular attention to their *manners* and ...struct them in what has too long been con... ...ial part of education. *He will be as...* ...ding his charge when out of school by a ...n previously engaged in a similar estab... ...ntire satisfaction of all concerned, and ...is too well established to need any com...
No member of the school will be allow... ...ises without permission. Regularity as ...exercise and amusement, time of rising ... rigidly observed. Any one can be ad... ...l between the ages of seven and seven... ...her for College or active life. In short, ...*tion*, in its most liberal sense—the form... ...ligious, mental and personal habits.

TERMS.
..., washing, fuel, light, and tuition, $40 00
...ho do not board at the Institution, 6 00
..., for Ancient Languages, 3 00
Modern " 3 00
...ion as to the course of instruction or the ...f the establishment, may be obtained on ...in person or by letter to the Principal ... The first term will commence the first ... Those parents who intend to place their ...ool are requested to forward their names ...ent.
...ung Ladies will go into operation at the ... distinct from the other, will be su... ...y, well qualified for the station, as... ...y Mr. A. Those who attach them... ...nent can be accommodated with board ... instructer, where their manners and ... school, will meet with attention.— ... on application as above.
...*ary*, 1830.

REFERENCES.
...INCY, LL. D. Pres. of Harvard Univ.
... DAY, S.T.D. LL. D. Pres. Yale Coll.
HUBBARD, Boston.
POTTER, do.
...RT, Prof. Sac. Lit. Theol. Sem. Andover.
...Esq. Principal of Phillips' Academy.
...ARNER, Medford.
..., Esq. do. 6w Feb. 17.

...BRIDGE ACADEMY.
... WILLIAMS, A. M. *Principal*.
...es of this Academy will be resumed on ... of March.
...d Assistant, (Miss L. Hodges) is engaged ...epartment, and this School will be found not ...n the State, in system, discipline and econ... ...rary advantages afforded to the pupils.
... of a pupil for a term, 11 weeks, board and ...d tuition in all the branches of an English ...7 1-2 only—Classical and Mathematical ...2—French when required $21,00.
...advance English course $3, Classical and ..., French extra $1,50, Embroidery, Draw... ..., a small advance.
...ber of pupils can be received as boarders, ...al, who will enjoy all the advantages of ...tic education.
...*ebruary* 3, 1830. 4w

...NDIA RUBBER SHOES.
...Gentlemen's *India Rubber Shoes*—1000 ...itto.—All prime selected Shoes, for sale ...antity or single pair, by ISAAC WIL... ...80, Washington-St. 6w Feb. 17.

REMOVAL.
...L. BELL, Commission Merchant, and whole... Shoes and Leather, has removed from No. ...reet, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,— ... supply of Shoe Stock, such as Lining and ...—Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbons—Galloons ...ssia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd ...eel clasps and Ornaments—black and color'd ...c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for ...oes, on liberal terms.
...ortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels ...les suitable for the Fall trade.
...ers of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited
4m *Boston, Oct.* 21, 1829.

...ABLE PULMONARY BALSAM;
...*luable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping-Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.*
...is of this medicine was a private recipe of a dis... ...ysician in one of the neighboring States; and ...ed by an individual to whom it gave the most ...relief. After having been supposed beyond the ...edicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was ...health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary ... might never have been offered to the public, ...gentleman found that his own cure was not ac... ...n the fact that in the numerous cases in which ...nded it to others, it never failed to give relief.

NEW CERTIFICATES.
...*benezer Thompson, Esq.*—I certify that dur... ...week in December last, I was troubled with a ...h and extremely tight stricture across the stom... ... attending symptoms of a violent inflammation ... On the recommendation of a friend I took one ... *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* and found im... ...ief. I confidently recommend that Balsam to all ...th colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that ...
Signed EBENEZER THOMPSON.
East Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1830.
...*te of Mr. John Cullinan.*—I would recom... ...se of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to those ...ith *coughs, colds,* and severe *lung complaints,* ...ecently experienced its virtues in a *severe cold,* ...ed with a *dry hard cough, stricture across* ..., and an almost *total loss* of speech. The effect ...h was immediate; although severe prescriptions ...iously resorted to without benefit.
...*Jan.* 19, 1830. JOHN CULLINAN.
...ent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am ...e *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* is a valuable ... It has been lately used with complete success ... lung complaint, attended with the raising of ...l, *which had resisted every other* prescription."
...fe of a clergyman of Boston was recently consid... ...ecovery from a disease of the lungs; whose res... ...health was ascribed, both by her physician and ...d, to the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Bal...*
Price 50 cents.
...by Lowe & Reed, 111 State-street; T. Farring... ...over-street; J. P. Hall, 1 Union-street; May... ...ves, 13 Cornhill; Brewer & Brothers, 90, and ...n, 425 Washington-street, Boston; S. Kidder & ...estown; Whitton & Wheeler, Cambridge-port; ... Salem; G. H. Carleton, Lowell; J. Green & Co. ...; J. Coe, Portland, Me.; and by most Druggists ... New-England. 9w Jan. 27.

...KLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.
...RANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, ... Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU... ...DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested ...o law; and that they make Insurance against
FIRE
...s, Merchandize and other property.
...o insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount ...ing *Thirty Thousand Dollars* on any one ...e No. 44, *State-Street, Boston*
FRANCIS WELCH, *President*.
... WARD, *Sec'y*. 30w. Sept. 9. 1829.

Rev A Lovell

BOSTON RECORDER

And Religious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.... No. 127, WASHINGTON-STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.... *W. A. PARKER, Printer.*

NO. 9....VOL. XV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1830. TERMS. { For a single copy, $3 a year—or $2,50 in advance. To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for $12,50 in advance.

POPERY.

From the Quarterly Register.

NOTICES OF THE PAPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following article has been prepared for this work, by a gentleman of distinguished learning.* The principal source of information was "*Annales de l' association de la Propagation de la Foi*"—being a periodical continuation of the "Lettres Edifiantes," A Lyon et a Paris, 1829.—*Eds.*

The subject announced at the head of this article is one of great and increasing importance. Contemplated either in a civil or religious view, this is unquestionably the case; but it is more especially under the latter that it commends itself to the readers of this publication. We shall endeavor, in pursuing it, to bear in mind not only the imperious duty of the historian, to exhibit truth, but also that of the patriot and Christian, to ascertain and feel its connexion and relations.

But in this paper it is not intended to enter at large into the long protracted and voluminous controversy with the CHURCH OF ROME. Such we style her, and are backward to admit her title to the usurped but ordinary appellation of 'Catholic.' This controversy has occasionally occupied, for more than three hundred years, some of the most serious minds and able pens of Christendom; and indeed from an earlier age there have not been wanting individuals who have successively borne testimony against the assumptions, spiritual and temporal, of the Roman Court, or Church—terms, in this case, commutable—her growing superstitions, preposterous claims, and absurd pretensions.

Yet, while we waive, for the present, a professed entrance on this controversy, it is not because we are under no apprehension of evil, nor because we do not feel that it is matter of surprise that the evil should be extending its influence so widely in our country. For we cannot forget the apprehensions of our puritan ancestors, and their conscientious opposition; nor the sufferings of many who preceded them. And it is equally impossible to forget the invaluable privilege of possessing God's Word, translated and accessible in our own language with the liberty of reading, expounding and practising its requirements, without fear of molestation. That, in such circumstances, Rome should increase her votaries from among our freeborn citizens, in numbers almost equal to those who came as papists to this country from the shores of Europe, is indeed matter of surprise.

Our main design is to give a statistical view of Romanists in the United States as has been done in reference to other denominations. But, with our opinions and feelings, it will be impracticable, and would also we think be improper, to exhibit such a view without remarks.

At the outset, however, it is to be distinctly and gratefully acknowledged, that as in our own State Government, 'every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law:'† so likewise in the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'‡ Whatever remarks, therefore, be made in reference to that branch of the Church of Rome which exists in these States, it is to be considered that they have an equal right with ourselves to their own views, and opinions, and forms of worship, while they infringe not on the rights of others. And, as a consequence, they have an equal right with ourselves to publish their own opinions, and send out their missionaries to promulgate them through the Union, and multiply their converts—it being only the force of truth and sound argument, and the influence of a holy and useful life, which can justly be allowed to sway the public sentiment, and establish the prosperity of any denomination: every tendency to the union of the Church and State, in establishments professedly religious, militating as much with our feelings, as with the spirit of our free constitutions of government.

Nor are the Romanists to be regarded as interlopers in the United States. One of the members of this Confederacy was indeed originally constituted, in great degree, by individuals of that faith. Maryland, settled by lord Baltimore, was intended by him as a place of refuge for such, and for their enjoyment of religious liberty. However strange, therefore, it may seem to us, that our ears are saluted with reports of the extension of the Romish Church in this Protestant country—we must be prepared to contemplate the fact.

And why, some are ready to say, is this increase to be deprecated? Are we to charge on the modern professors of that faith the derelictions of their ancestors? Shall we hold the present Church of Rome responsible for the cruelties exercised against the Albigenses, six hundred years ago—and for the fires of Smithfield, the *dragonnades* of the Cevennois, the massacres of St. Bartholomew, and of 1641? Do we not find in that communion men of humanity, of elegant literature, engaging manners, sound science, and fervent piety? These questions would have weight, did we recognize in the acts of the Court of Rome any compunction for her past violences; did she express her abhorrence of the principle, 'that no faith is to be kept with heretics,' and abjure the dogmas of Jesuitic morality. But until this is done, she must be held responsible to the world—as indeed she will be to God, *when He maketh inquisition for blood.*

The refinement of modern manners, the withholding of objectionable articles of faith, in soothing conversations maintained with inquirers, the specious glosses put on expressions startling to the lover of Scriptural simplicity—all these might seem to say, Rome has changed, and is far different from that power which Luther and Zuingle, Melancthon, Calvin and Bucer, and the host of reformers combated. But the high tone of her present publications claims§ an unchanged and unchangeable character for her faith and her practice.

It is not therefore to be wondered at, that this whole subject is awakening investigation. Indeed the wonder is, rather, that curiosity has slept so long—and that watchmen themselves have slumbered. Specially is it to be regretted, that that important part of our territory, concerning which we are accustomed to hear that it will speedily, by its abundant population, give law to our Union, has been left open so long to the enterprises of Rome; and has obtained from the elder portion of our population so scanty means of resistance to a persevering and specious hierarchy. How important it is in the sight of Romanists this paper will soon evince. Had it been in our eyes as important at the commencement of this century, and had those means been in operation, which our tardy zeal is now employing, how different the result from that we have reason to apprehend!

We have before us the numbers of a French periodical publication for the year just closed, containing several deeply interesting statements. It is entitled 'Annals of the Association for the propagation of the Faith.' At what precise period the Association was formed, or what station it holds in the Romish Church, whether it has succeeded the 'College *de propaganda Fide*,' or is a new Body altogether, we are not informed. These numbers are from XV to XVIII inclusively, and we propose to gather from them a few of the facts and representations which bear on the subject of this paper.

But, as the subject, in all probability, is comparatively new to very many of our readers, it will be necessary to take previously a cursory view of what had been done antecedently to this period, in reference to the Romish Church in the United States. For this we are indebted to a publication in 1822 at New York, exhibiting its condition at that time.‖ From this we learn that a Jesuit priest accompanied the emigrants to Maryland, in 1632, and from that date till the period of the revolution the American Catholics in Maryland and Virginia were constantly served by Jesuit missionaries, successively sent from England.¶

The Rev. Dr. John Carroll having been elected the first Bishop, by the clergy, through a special indulgence granted them by the Pope, Pius VI. a see was constituted, and the Bishop elect consecrated in England, Aug. 15, 1790. He had been chosen by twenty-four out of twenty-six priests, assembled for the purpose.

At length, in 1810, the increase of the Romish Communion had become so great in the United States, it was judged best at Rome to erect the Episcopate at Baltimore 'into a Metropolitan or Archiepiscopal See, and to establish four new suffragan dioceses: namely, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Bardstown in Kentucky.' This was accordingly carried into effect 'with great pomp and solemnity.'

Previous to this period, New Orleans had been erected into a bishopric, and in 1820 those of Richmond and Charleston were added. All these are intitled from the places where they are constituted, as in countries connected with the Romish government, or as is done in Episcopal England—there being no occasion, such is the American liberality or indifference, for the ecclesiastical figment, *in partibus infidelium.* Singular, therefore, as is the sound, Boston, the capital of the puritans, is designated as an episcopate subject to Rome. At her court, doubtless, this has been regarded as no small triumph, and on this side the water appears no trifling anomaly.

To the above episcopal sees that of Ohio has been subsequently added, and is denominated from Cincinnati, the principal town, where the bishop's cathedral was consecrated, Dec. 17, 1826. Mobile has likewise been created an episcopate by Pius VIII, the present Pope.

It remains that something be remarked in reference to the resuscitation of the order of the Jesuits, especially as this relates to their labors in the United States.

To no body of men whatever has the See of Rome been more deeply indebted than to this, for active, persevering and devoted service. Of their former history, their flexible principles, the abilities and accomplishments of their most distinguished members—the extent of their missions, their estimation in courts, and influence in the cabinets of princes—little need be said. It is a subject of general notoriety and familiar to all who read.* Equally known is the hatred this celebrated society excited even in kingdoms, like France, Spain, and Portugal, devoted, and the latter too almost blindly, to the interests of the See of Rome. This odium demanded at length the suppression of the order, which it was the glory of Ganganelli (in the eyes of the Protestants at least, as well as of the petitioners) ultimately to effect in 1776. Rumor said it cost his life.

From the time of Clement XIV. the Society, which had been so powerful and so richly endowed, lay dormant for near forty years—at least so far as regarded its public appearance with its own name. It may, however, be useful to notice its previous extent. This we are able to do from a document, 'found among the papers of the Society at the time of their expulsion from Spain,' in 1767, and entitled, 'A general enumeration of the houses, colleges, residences, seminaries and missions of the Jesuits in all parts of the world. It states* that there were in the Society—39 Provinces; 24 Houses (professed); 669 Colleges; 61 Houses of probation, or Noviciates; 176 Seminaries, or boarding houses; 335 Residences; 273 Missions; 22,819 Jesuits, among whom were 11,413 Priests.

A subsequent note adds, 'We thus see that the world is as it were environed by an extended net, composed, it is true, of wide meshes, if it were formed but of 22,000 Jesuits, but these meshes are compressed when we inspect a copy found in the Imperial College, enumerating such as were connected with the congregations throughout the Spanish Monarchy. In the Imperial College of Madrid alone the number amounted to near 2000 men or youths, and a thousand females; so that their "Congregations" among the subjects of his Catholic Majesty surpass 60,000.'†

It is not in our power to trace the members of this Society during its suppression. The name of Jesuit was, suffice it to say, but synonymous with all of ambition, craft, and treachery, duplicity and talent, to be conceived by the human mind. A history of the order was printed in France, and its delinquencies detailed in an elaborate manner. Of this work we have seen five, closely printed, thick quarto volumes, and it was then incomplete. The caustic pen of Pascal had long before withered its laurels, and it seemed doomed to irremediable death. But Pius VII. ventured to resuscitate it; and by his bull of Aug. 7, 1814, brought it again into existence in all the States acknowledging spiritual subjection to Rome. Let then the Court of Rome bear the responsibility of its doings! Necessary indeed to its service may be the devotion of such a band—but how perilous the determination to employ it!‡

A word or two must also be said in regard to the College *de propaganda Fide.* We confess we are not informed of its present state. But it is not long since its funds appeared to be wholly exhausted. However, Spain contributed, as the public papers announced, an amount of 60,000 crowns, in the depth of her national poverty, not long ago; and Austria, at least, is able to furnish abundantly the cost of new and extended missions: and not only able, but, it is stated on good authority, actually engaged in doing it for the 'Mission to the United States.' Private intelligence also from Italy assures us, that, in the upper circles, the enterprise of reducing our western States to spiritual subserviency and subjection under the See of Rome, or, in other words, *to convert them to the Faith,* is the subject of most frequent and interesting conversation.

[*To be continued.*]

* Implicit reliance may be placed on its statements.
† Constitution of Mass. Art. III.
‡ Amend. to Constit. of U. S. Art. III.
§ See 'The Jesuit,' a periodical published in Boston, passim.
‖ 'The Laity's Directory to the church Service,' revised and corrected by Rev. Mr. Power, a distinguished Romanist.
¶ Id. p. 73.

* See 'Recueil des pieces concernant le bannissement des Jesuites,' etc. I. Suite, p. 46. † Id. p. 48.

‡ See a Dissertation published in Paris, 1825, intitled, Les Jesuites et leur doctrine, p. 287. In the introduction the author observes, 'There have appeared lately many Histories of the Jesuits: but they have treated only of their political intrigues, and very little respecting their doctrine—of which many have heard a great deal, but do not comprehend it. This has caused the production of the present work.'—'We presume to hope, that the public will be gratified to know thoroughly a Society, which formerly rendered itself so celebrated by its disorders, and which still, at the present day, threatens us with the evils it has never ceased to bring upon our kings and upon our country; pp. xiv, xv.

From the Christian Watchman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INFALLIBILITY.

"*Question.* Can the [Roman Catholic] Church err in what she teaches?"

"*Answer.* No; she cannot err in matters of faith."

Fenwick's Catechism.

In your last paper I made some introductory remarks on the Catechism from which this question and its answer are taken; and, since the Bishop of the diocess of Boston modestly claims that we, "every man, hold and keep ENTIRE and INVIOLATE the [Roman] Catholic Faith, or without doubt, perish everlastingly," it would seem very proper that our American citizens should be well instructed in all the *great* doctrines peculiar to this faith: else some of us may inadvertently infract some of the rules of the *Infallible* Church, and incur the displeasure of the *Priesthood.* This would be *fearful.* Without further genuflection to the dignitaries of the Boston *diocess,* therefore, I hasten to lay before your readers an extract from "THE CONFITEOR," contained in the Bishop's Catechism. This word, "*Confiteor*" is Latin, and is employed in preference to the English word confession, probably, out of respect to the *literary* taste of the *great body* of Roman Catholics in this country. *Confiteor* means, I confess or make confession, as it will be seen in the extract, which is as follows.

"I confess to Almighty God, *to the blessed Mary ever virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and to all the Saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault. Therefore, I beseech the blessed Mary ever virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the Saints, to pray the Lord our God for me.*"

Some of your readers, who have nothing but *the Bible* to teach them how they may approach God and pray to Him with acceptance, may have thought there is but "*one* Mediator between God and man, the man CHRIST JESUS;" whereas they are taught in this "*Confiteor,*" that there are not a few Mediators. Here are Mary, and Michael, and John the Baptist, and Peter and Paul, and *all* the saints. What a *host* of Mediators! There are so many, that it would seem the "*One* Mediator Jesus Christ" might be dispensed with by Roman Catholic worshippers. Let the reader review "the Confiteor," and he will see that such is the fact. The name of JESUS CHRIST is not used, neither is his intercession so much as alluded to. He is not alluded to in all "the Confiteor," as it is given in Fenwick's Catechism. I do not say that Roman Catholics never pray through Jesus Christ: they sometimes do. But it seems, prayer *may* be offered *without* his mediation or intercession, and through a multitude of *Saints;* whereas simple Protestants, like ourselves, are liable to think that Jesus Christ taught truly, when he said, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in *my* name, He will give it you"—*No* man cometh to the Father, but by ME."

The reader may be extricated from all this difficulty by looking again at the question and answer which are placed at the beginning of my remarks: and by calling to mind the fact, that the Roman Catholic Church assumes supremacy over the Bible, and has *taught,* that "*saints*" are suitable intercessors, as also "Michael the Archangel."

This may be thought a tr... assumption. It is no less, however, in our c...n, than declaring the word of God to be both *deficient* and *false.*

But the Roman Catholic Church cannot err [she herself says] in what she teaches.

Now, my fellow Protestants, this same self-styled "infallible church" comes into this ignorant country to enlighten our darkness. She finds us under such cruel oppression by reason of the general reading of the Bible, that she wishes to set us free from such shackles, and to bestow on us the precious freedom of unconditional submission to her enlightened *Priesthood* and equally enlightened *Faith.*

But I have not yet shown you all the peculiar claims of "the holy mother church" on our reverence and gratitude; neither can I do this now, and "*the Confiteor*" may sufficiently excite your admiration for this time.

Let those who daily go up to the high and holy place in the name of the *only* Mediator between God and men, unite suitable labours with their prayers, that the thick darkness which covers the Roman Catholic Church and her adherents may be removed by the light of the Bible, and the teaching of the Spirit of God. EXPOSITOR.

RELIGIOUS.

IS THE BIBLE FROM GOD?

The ground of controversy has contracted itself daily during the last half century;—the grotesque and many-colored forms of ancient heresy have disappeared, and the existing differences of opinion, some of which are indeed of vital consequence, all draw round a single controversy, the final decision of which it is hard to believe shall long be deferred; for the minds of men are pressing towards it with an unusual intentness.—This great question relates to the authority of Holy Scripture; and the professedly Christian world is divided upon it into three parties, comprehending all smaller varieties of opinion.

The first of these parties—constituted of the Romish Church and its disguised favourers, affirms the subordination of the authority of Scripture to that of the ... slavery and of ignorance, which the mere progress of knowledge and of civil liberty must overthrow, if it be not first exploded by other means.

The second party comprises the skeptical sects of the Protestant world, which agree in affirming the subordination of Scripture to the dogmas of natural theology; in other words, to every man's notion of what religion *ought* to be. These sects, having no barrier between themselves and pure deism, are continually dwindling by desertions to infidelity; nor will be able to hold their slippery footing on the edge of Christianity, a day after a general revival of serious piety has taken place.

The third party, comprehending the great majority of the Protestant body, bows reverently, and implicitly, and with intelligent conviction, to the absolute authority of the word of God, and knows of nothing in theology that is not affirmed or fairly implied therein. The differences existing within this party, how much soever they may be exaggerated by bigots, will vanish as the mists of the morning under the brightness of the sun, whenever a refreshment of pious feeling descends upon the Church. They consist, in part, of mere misunderstandings of abstract phrases—unknown to the language of Scripture; in part, they hinge upon political constitutions, of which so much as is substantially evil is by no means of desperate inveteracy; in part, these differences are nothing better than the lumber of antiquity—the worthless relics of forgotten janglings, handed down from father to son, but now, by so many transmissions, worn away to an extreme slenderness, and quite ready to crumble into the dust of everlasting forgetfulness. Men shall not always so remain children in understanding as that the lesser shall be preferred to the greater; nor shall it always be that the substantial sin of schism shall be incurred and vindicated on the ground of obscure historical questions, fit only to amuse the idle hours of the antiquary. This trifling with things sacred must come to its end, and the great law of love must triumph, and the Christian Church henceforward have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism."—*Hist. Enth.*

For the Boston Recorder.

MOURNING APPAREL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have perceived, that in some parts of our country, the long established custom of wearing mourning apparel on the death of friends, is dispensed with, and the change has also by some been commended. I have been waiting in hopes, that the reasons for and against this change might be made public; and that there might be a general understanding on the subject as to what is duty or propriety. If it be scriptural or reasonable, that black apparel should be worn at a funeral, and for a year or more afterwards, by all the relatives of a deceased person, the present fashion ought not to be given up. But if there be neither Scripture nor reason to justify the practice, then let the change become universal. If only a part of the community adopt the change, it will produce singularity, and excite the suspicion of unfeeling, or unworthy motives. For my own part, I have long felt that some change was desirable. The custom of obtaining and wearing a mourning dress on the death of a friend, is, to two thirds of the community, a serious and burdensome tax. With the rich the expense will be a matter of no consequence. But the great majority of people are in low, or at least moderate circumstances; and with them a new dress for a whole family, is no small burden,—a burden which they cannot well afford to bear, and for which it is well known, payment cannot always be made.

Besides this, the making of a new dress, or the new fitting of an old one, at the time when death has just entered a family, is very inconvenient, if not altogether inconsistent with the feelings which we wish and ought to indulge on such an occasion. Many deaths, probably one seventh of all, happen on Saturday, and then a part or the whole of Sabbath must be spent in manual labor, which is neither necessary nor merciful. And by this means, too, the mind is diverted from pursuing that train of reflection, which would be most salutary and proper at such a season, and directed to the procuring and making of new apparel. I need not say how much this will occupy the thoughts if not the affections of the younger members of the family, and of all who think much of adorning themselves with costly attire. Thus the benevolent design of Providence in sending the affliction, is entirely lost. But it is not my design to discuss this question. I merely throw out these hints, in hopes that you, Messrs. Editors, or some of your correspondents, will take it up in earnest.

In connection with the same subject, I would inquire, whether we have any *reasonable* or *scriptural* authority for the public and expensive manner in which funerals are usually conducted? and whether it would not be more consistent and useful to have them entirely private? I would not deprive mourners of the sympathies and condolence of their friends expressed in a private and unostentatious way; nor of the prayers and services of clergymen at such a season. But is there any use in a large and promiscuous concourse of people, a rich and ornamented coffin, a public oration or eulogy, and a long and pompous parade through the streets and highways to the cold and damp graveyard, where perhaps another oration is made? If this or a similar ceremony does not expose the health or life of mourners, it is more calculated, in my view, to excite their pride and vanity, than to fasten upon their minds the convictions of truth, and to show them the need of a preparation for their own death.

Might not these subjects be discussed by associations of ministers or other assemblies, and some improvement made in our customs of interring and mourning for the dead? An alteration could easily be made, public opinion would soon be changed, if some of the leading and upper classes in society would only set an example. The subject is certainly worthy of their attention. Let it not fail to be pressed upon their consideration. SIMPLEX.

ANCIENT BIBLE SOCIETIES.

More than a hundred and fifty years since, a species of Bible Societies existed in France. They were conducted by members of the Church of Rome, at the head of whom was the Abbe de Barneville, whom the Abbe Gregoire calls "the real inventor of Bible Societies." The object of these institutions, Barneville says in the preface to his translation of the New Testament in 1749, was "to distribute the word of God to rich and poor throughout the kingdom." Is it not strange, he asks, that so many persons who pride themselves on praising the Bible, have never thought how they might circulate it for their own benefit, and that of others? Is not this, says he, like reading the poor a lecture on the excellence of pure unadulterated bread, without endeavoring to provide it for them? This society, which was patronized by some of the French Bishops, distributed great numbers of copies gratuitously, and made a rule to sell no copy for more than the prime cost. These institutions disappeared about the middle of the last century. It is stated in one of the society's editions, that of 1731, that the chief part of the donations for circulating the New Testament had been received not from the rich, but the poor. ... translations of 1758, would appear also to have been circulated by a Bible Society, as the frontispiece represents persons taking Testaments from a chest, and distributing them to the people, with the motto, "Sine sumptu ponam evangelium." *Christian Obs.*

THE SABBATH IN LONDON.

The friends of the Sabbath in London, have recently published a statement of facts respecting the awful profanation of the Lord's day in that metropolis; and are now using vigorous efforts to bring about a reformation by moral means. A deputation from the Christian Instruction Society, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Clayton, Fletcher, Price and Blackburn recently solicited and obtained of the Lord Bishop of London an interview on the subject. In an account of this interview, they say, "they were received with much courtesy, and were gratified to learn that his Lordship's mind was alive to the great wickedness and imminent danger of the present state of things; and though they could not require or expect his Lordship to pledge himself to any particular measures, yet they are satisfied that his powerful influence will be shortly exerted, and that too, in the best way, to counteract this gross abomination." Among other measures resorted to, 20,000 Tracts on the Sabbath, and 200,000 hand-bills, have been distributed by agents, stationed on the Lord's day on the quays from which the steam-boats sail, and in other parts of the metropolis, where Sabbath-breakers are found in the greatest numbers. *N. Y. Obs.*

MARITIME PENITENT YOUNG WOMAN'S REFUGE.

From a late London paper, we learn that a meeting was held in that city on the 4th of January, at Galilee Chapel, to take measures for establishing an institution with this title, for the purpose of providing an abode and employment with the hope of ultimately placing out in service or restoring to their friends, such young women as are reduced to want, disease and misery, by their guilty intercourse with sailors in the British ports. There already exist in London several similar institutions of a general nature, such as "the Magdalen," the "Female Penitentiary," the "Guardian," and "the Metropolitan Female Asylum," but "the Maritime Penitent Young Woman's Refuge;" will be confined exclusively to the seafaring district on both sides of the Thames, and to naval sea-ports, that its benefits may be restricted to those unhappy females who have mixed in haunts of infamy frequented by sailors, or who visit East India ships at Northfleet and Gravesend, or men-of-war in Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Milford; "one great object of the institution being to thin the ranks of maritime tempters, and save sailors as much as possible from those disgraceful abominations in England, that make them such a stumbling-block to foreign missions, and so great a curse to the nations of the earth whose shores they visit." *N. Y. Obs.*

SCRAPS.

In the Swedish Diet, it has been usual for some years to present a petition annually requiring the expulsion of the Jews from Sweden. The petition was presented again last year according to custom, and was rejected.

The Russian government, by a law dated December 1828, has extended to Poland the operation of their law of 1824, which prohibits the entering and settling of foreign Jews.

Said an old Jew in Warsaw, after hearing a conversation of the missionaries on repentance and forgiveness of sin thro' the Messiah, "It is pleasing to see old times return, and preachers travelling about to turn the people from the things of this world, and bring them near to spiritual things."

Stanzas of a Jewish hymn.—"Oh! friend of my soul! draw thy servant to thy will; let him be as swift as a hind to worship thy majesty; let thy love be sweet to him, more than the honey comb and other delicacies.

Oh! thou beautiful ornament! splendor of the world; after whom my soul is love sick; I beseech thee to heal it, by showing it the pleasantness of thy glory; then will it be restored and cured, and it will be its everlasting joy."

John Buxtorf, an eminent Calvinistic divine, was born at Carnen, in Westphalia in 1564. He was Professor of the Hebrew and Chaldaic languages at Basil till his death in 1629—a period of 38 years.—Many Grammatical and Lexicographical works from his pen were published after his death by his son—the ablest of which is his Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum et Rabbinicum—a work necessary to a correct understanding of the learning of the Rabbins. His son, of the same name, was not less renowned for Biblical and oriental learning, and was the author of a great many critical works relating to Rabbinical learning. He was born in 1599 and died 1664.

Dr. Pinkerton, now travelling in Germany, as an Agent of the B. and F. Bible Society, says,—"There can be no doubt that the cause of Christ is making progress among the Protestants in many parts of Germany, and daily proofs are given, that numbers of the young men training for the ministry are standing upon the Rock Christ, rather than on the sand banks of human philosophy."

LIGHT IN JAMAICA.

We learn from the London Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, that a newspaper has recently been established by free persons of color in the Island of Jamaica, under the title of "The Watchman and Jamaica Free Press," for the purpose of vindicating before the public, their full title to all the civil and political rights of British subjects, and of repelling the slanders, by which the planters and colonial writers labor to degrade them. "The paper," says the Reporter, "exhibits a fair portion of talent, and much good sense and moderation in those who edit it. It may be considered as the organ of the sentiments of a body of individuals in Jamaica, amounting to about 40,000, nearly three times the number of the whites, and probably holding in their hands, property equal, if not superior, in its amount, to that possessed by the whites actually resident in the island. Until now, this large and growing body, increasing every day, not only in numbers, but in wealth, intelligence, industry, and general respectability, have had no channel by which to make their opinions and feelings known, either in their own island or in this country. They have now erected for this purpose an engine of immense power; and if they but know how to wield it with judgment, it cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results to them and their posterity." *N. Y. Observer.*

FREE LABOR IN THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

The principal productions of the isle of France, are coffee, cotton and sugar. These have hitherto been raised by blacks, who were imported as slaves from Madagascar. Free Chinese laborers, however, have been recently introduced, by the way of experiment, and we are happy to learn with so much success, that similar attempts will probably be made in other slave countries. A late number of the Liverpool Chronicle says:

In our paper of the 28th ult. we gave an extract of a letter from Port Louis, announcing the arrival of 400 Chinese laborers from Sincapore, by way of experiment as to the advantage of employing them, being free, in the agricultural labor of that country, over the use of slaves. We are now enabled to state, that advices from that place, within the present week, describe the result of that experiment as being decidedly in favor of free labor, and that a farther and numerous importation was daily expected of similar laborers from Sincapore, and of a probably better description from the coast of Malabar. *N. Y. Obs.*

DESOLATIONS IN MICHIGAN.

The Presbyterian accounts of the desolations in the south and west, have not always been regarded as true by other denominations. Probably they have sometimes been written out sufficient attention to all their bearings. The following is an extract of a letter from Elder Caleb E. Lamb, a Baptist minister in Bloomfield, Michigan Territory, to the Editor of the Baptist Register. It was written after he had been about four months in that "destitute region."

"As it respects the situation of this country, with reference to its destitution of gospel privileges, perhaps there is none much more so in the Union. It is true there are in this county three ordained Baptist ministers, Elders Comstock, Booth, and myself, who, it may be, will live and die in Michigan. There is also Elder Clark, in Washtenaw county. Besides, I know not any more of our order, to preach and administer the ordinances of the gospel in their purity, in this extensive and fast settling country. Our Presbyterian brethren have several preachers in the territory, and there are a number of the methodist connexion; but still, among all these are but very few places ... where the gospel is preached every Lord's day; and there are multitudes of inhabitants in these new settlements, who must live without the blessings of the preached gospel, unless there be a great increase of the ministers of the cross here. Truly, there is much land to be possessed; 'the harvest is great, and laborers are few.'"

A SABBATH FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following provision of the Constitution of the United States, appears to us, rather to countenance the idea, which the friends of Sabbath Mails, and especially Col. Johnson's Report, so strenuously oppose;—that is, that the Constitution recognizes a Sabbath:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the President, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law."

After reading the above, it will not be denied that there is a constitutional provision that the President of the U. S. may suspend his usual business on the first day of the week. If the President needs the *rest* of the Sabbath, or, if it is necessary that he should have an opportunity to attend to the concerns of his soul, and to worship God on that day, we ask whether stage-drivers, and Post Masters are not equally entitled to the privilege of resting from their labors, and whether the presvation of *their* morals from the destructive influence of Sabbath breaking, is not worthy of the attention of Congress, and manifestly within the limits of their constitutional powers—or is it according to our *republican* Constitution, that the privileges of the Sabbath are granted to the President, and denied to Post Masters and stage drivers. If it is so, it is time the people should understand it. If it is so, the Constitution has not been slandered when it has been called "*a nose of wax.*"

Roch. Observer.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOHN OTIS PAYSON was born at Pomfret, Windham Co. Conn., in the year 1807. His parents were eminently pious, and he was brought up strictly in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." In his childhood he was the subject of frequent and deep religious impressions. Their effect was a peculiar tenderness of feeling, and a strong conviction of the importance of personal piety. In the winter of 1823, during a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, he experienced in his heart, as he hoped, the renewing grace of God, and found peace and joy and believing. He was, at this time, a member of Phillips Academy, in this place, pursuing his studies preparatory for College. He united with the Seminary church, and his relation with it subsisted until his death. In Sept. 1824, he was admitted as a member of the Freshman Class in Yale College, and graduated in 1828. His standing as a scholar was respectable, and as a Christian, he adorned the doctrine of his profession by a godly life and conversation. A part of the year succeeding his graduation was spent at Ashford, Conn., in teaching an Academy; but his duties suffered much interruption from ill health. In November last he joined the Junior Class of the Andover Theological Seminary. His health was delicate; but by a rigid attention to exercise and diet, he was able to pursue his studies, and attend all the exercises of the term until the day of his death. On the evening the 23d ult. he retired to rest apparently in his usual health. When rising in the morning, he was seized with a violent pain in his head. The pain seemed to increase for about ten minutes, when he sunk into a state of insensibility. The prompt exertions of his anxious friends, and the skill of his medical attendants, proved unavailing. He remained insensible for nearly 24 hours, and then ceased to breathe. After death, an examination was instituted, and the rupture of a blood vessel, in the right lobe of the brain, was ascertained to be the immediate cause of this unexpected and mournful event.

From the general tenor of his conversation, we have reason to believe that Mr. Payson felt the importance of a constant preparation for death, and a readiness to enter upon the unseen and untried realities of another world. He knew that "the fashion of this world passeth away," and hoped for that incorruptible and unfading inheritance which is reserved for the saints in heaven. There was a tinge of melancholy in his temperament—a flitting cloud sometimes obscured the sunlight of his hopes—it passed, and there was a clearer and brighter vision of heavenly things—higher, holier views of the matchless excellence of Him "who dwells in light unapproachable." His sudden departure has filled our hearts with grief; but we would regard it as a merciful dispensation of that Providence, "whose ways are unsearchable and past finding out."

———"Death, mysterious death!
We cannot scan thee—thou dost steal
Among us like a noiseless breath—
We see not—hear not—but we *feel*."

[*J. of Humanity.*

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SOUTH SEAS.

The Rev. D. Darling, Missionary, under date of Tahiti, April 27, 1829, thus writes to the Directors:—

The work of the Lord still prospers at Tahiti; and although many enemies of the church of Christ here, have risen up, we rejoice to say that the faith of thousands remains unshaken.

You would delight to witness our congregations when assembled to worship "the living and true God." The number of hearers is great, their attention good, and many note down the heads and particulars, as they fall from the lips of the speaker. At a meeting I have with my people on the Sabbath evening, a great number will repeat the leading parts of the discourses they have heard in the course of the day, or on the Tuesday evening previous.

The whole of the New Testament is now read, with facility and delight, by many at all the stations. And, what is better than all, we have had undoubted proofs that not a few who have been removed by death, have died in the faith, and are gone to glory, through the blood of God's dear Son, the ever blessed Redeemer of mankind.

At Tahiti the gospel has taken so deep a root, that all that the enemies of the cause can say, can never stop its growth. Let such persons go to the Fegees, to the Navigator's or Marquesas groups of islands, and then they will see what the gospel has done for Tahiti.

It would be found that they could not dare to come to anchor at the former groups, for fear of being cut off, killed and eaten; while at Tahiti they can anchor when they please, and stay as long as they please, none interrupting them. And I would ask, what is it that has made the difference? It is the gospel accompanied by the power of God.

RUSSIA—ST. PETERSBURGH.

Extract of a Letter addressed by Rev. Richard Knill to the Home Secretary, dated 25th July, 1828.

"I am more and more convinced that if St. Paul had ever preached from "go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," he would have laid great stress on the word "go." On your peril, do not substitute another word for "go." *Preach* is a good word. *Direct* is a good word. *Collect* is a good word. *Give* is a good word. They are all important in their places, and cannot be dispensed with. The Lord bless and prosper those who are so engaged, but still lay the stress on the word "go," for "how can they hear without a preacher, and how can they preach except they be sent." Six hundred millions of the human race are perishing, and there are perhaps *thirty* among all the Christians in Britain, who, at this moment, are preparing to "go." Alas, my hand shakes, and my heart trembles.—"Is this thy kindness to thy friend?"

LATEST FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Letters have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Judd, at Honolulu, by their friends in this vicinity, which bring the dates down several months later than the previous arrivals. They mention the receipt of letters, papers, books, &c., from the missionary rooms at Boston, which were five months on their way. The letter now before us is partly in answer to those which were then received. At the earliest time of writing, (August 31 to 14th,) Mrs. Green's little son lay dead, while her husband was far away upon the northwestern coast. This severe affliction was deeply felt; but the mourner was enabled to say, "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good."

Mr. and Mrs. Judd are often called to pass from island to island;—not as we in this country may travel, in our comfortable conveyances,—but in some small sloop, having all their effects with them, and exposed for several days to the vicissitudes of wind and weather. Still they are happy in their work. "The comforts of getting on shore, and meeting one another, and the consciousness of being about our heavenly Father's business; these sweeten every trial, and lighten every burthen." Dr. Judd had been sick, but was recovering.

The most important items in the letter now before us—Mrs. J.'s—relate to the dedication of the new church; to the school; to the character of the young King; and to a plot laid by the Governor to destroy some of the chiefs. We have room, this week, only for the following:—

THE PLOT.

"The Governor of this island (you all know his name) conducts most strangely; is very intemperate; oppresses the people, and seems to be rushing headlong to destruction. June was a dark month. It was discovered that a plot was laid, to cut off secretly—in other words, to assassinate Kaahumanu and some other principal chiefs—persuade the king to marry his sister, and then all would go well. Boki had engaged some of the foreigners to assist him; told his plan to the king, and requested him to take his train and go to another part of the island, and stay while he carried his plan into execution. He had tried previously to make the king dissatisfied with Kaahumanu, and pretended she was preferring the claims of young Tamehameha (son of Kinau) to the kingdom.—But, God be praised, the king, instead of listening to his guardian, went immediately and divulged the plan. It had been known for several weeks, that mischief was on foot; and we knew that some of the chiefs felt very uneasy, not knowing what stand the king would take. I shall leave you to imagine how I felt some of those nights. My husband had just begun to recover from his sickness. I had an infant in my arms. 'Tis true, we had heard no designs against the missionaries; but what had they to expect, when the chiefs were cut off, merely because they upbraided iniquity. There was one night, in particular, when things stood at the crisis. I shall never forget it. I put on a long night-gown, and kept my lamp burning. Dr. J. went to sleep early, and slept very soundly owing to his state of health; but I kept watch, *rising* at the least noise, and looking out at the window, to see if all was quiet. The moon shone bright over the plains and mountains, and I could not discover the least moving creature; though I watched very closely the yard in which the chiefs' houses stand, trembling every moment lest the footstep of the daring assassin should interrupt the sacred stillness. I could but commend our poor defenceless souls to the care of Israel's God, who never slumbereth nor sleepeth. I knew that his cause was safe, and that it would eventually triumph in these islands; but I did not know but we must lay down our lives for its sake.—I have told you these things, not to excite your sympathies merely but that you may see how much faith and grace we need; and that you may be provoked to pray more earnestly for us, and for the glorious cause in which we are engaged, and for which we are willing to die.

"The clouds have blown over; and the enemy has recoiled, ashamed and confounded, and I trust will never make another such attempt."

"*August* 3.—*Monthly Concert.*—What a blessed consolation, that while we are passing through toils and trials, our friends, the friends of Zion—yea, the whole Israel of God, lift up their supplicating voices in our behalf. Pray, for we need your prayers; pray for this mission, in particular; pray for the young king; there is great encouragement, notwithstanding all his temptations, that he is almost persuaded to become a Christian. At times he appears so firm and bold on the side of the Lord, that we feel sure the good seed has taken deep root in his heart. Then, again, the pleasures of this world seem so to engross his attention, that we are ready to give up all for lost. Thus we go on, hoping and trembling. The stand that he eventually takes will have such a bearing upon the interests of the mission and the welfare of the people, that we cannot but regard it as one of deep importance. If he should turn heart and hand to the Lord of Hosts, and set his face against the workers of iniquity——But we ought not to put confidence in princes. God is infinitely more zealous for his own honor and glory, than we can be. Let him do what seemeth him good."

Since the above was in type, letters to the 16th of September have been received. They mention the death of Pita, one of the wives of the late king Tamehameha. "She was among the early subjects of the work of the Lord, and has always stood foremost in the Christian warfare."

From the Rochester Observer.

We have just received communications from the Sandwich Islands, under date of August 18, 1829. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, contains a summary of the principal intelligence.

"Mr. Richards arrived here (Oahu,) from Lahaina with his family and Mrs. Greene, on the 28th of May, and has been here ever since, employed in superintending the printing of the Acts, and a Scripture Tract from Exodus. The work has been impeded by the illness of Mr. Shepard: but they are both restored to health again, and the work is going on. Four forms of Acts of 10,000 copies have been struck off, and the remainder, one form and one third, is in type. Of Exodus, one form has been struck off and the second form will be out to-morrow. Three more forms are in type, and the remainder, one and a half or two forms, will go to press as soon as the press is at liberty. Mr. Richards expects to return to Lahaina this week. Mrs. Green since she came down, has been called to part with her son. She will not return to Lahaina, but remains here till her husband returns. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are absent on a visit to the station at Hilo, whither they went in April for the help of Mr. Goodrich. They are expected back in about a fortnight. A new meeting-house 196 by 61 feet, has recently been opened at this place for public worship. The house is built in native style, and is of large timber and well constructed. The king made an address on the occasion, and closed the exercises with prayer. At this you will be surprized, and so were we: we never saw him as he is now, at any former period."

SWEDEN.

The Rev. Charles Fr. Haeggman has been laboring for about nine years, to excite a missionary spirit in Sweden. For seven years, he continued a weekly publication, begun by his father. It was chiefly devoted to translations of religious intelligence from foreign Journals. From pecuniary necessity, and to give it a wider circulation, he changed it into a monthly Journal, of a more literary character. This he was at last obliged to discontinue.

Of late, he has determined to resume the work, "in the name of God." "He, who has worked such signs and wonders in heathen lands," he says, "will peradventure rouse even us Swedes from our lethargy; and awaken that spirit of zeal and love, which shall have for its result, what I have earnestly hoped and prayed for—a *Swedish Missionary Society!* Then we shall no longer neglect our own Heathen Countrymen, far up in the North, in our own woods and mountains; where the Cross is, indeed, raised, but only as a guide-post!

"In furtherance of this design, I am endeavouring to establish in Stockholm a Reading Society, consisting of such well-disposed persons as have both the ability and desire to extend their reading beyond a small Swedish Publication, and for this end to supply them with as many Foreign Missionary Publications as possible. By these means, even those, whose hearts are not yet with us, because they do not believe, may be constrained at length to confess that God still worketh wonders in the earth, and may even be brought to rejoice in the privilege of preparing the way of the Lord."

Two things are noticeable; that he regards the exciting of a *missionary spirit* as a means of promoting piety at home, and that he hopes to do this, by diffusing religious intelligence.—*Ft. Chron.*

PERSECUTION IN PIEDMONT.

Piedmont is the principal province of the continental states of the King of Sardinia, and contains a population of nearly 2,000,000, all of whom are Catholics, except about 20,000 Waldenses, who inhabit the vallies of the mountains bordering upon Switzerland. From a letter of Mr. Wilks to the editor of the London Evangelical Magazine, dated Paris, December 12th, it seems that a revival of that pure religion to which the ancestors of these poor people were so strongly attached, has recently commenced among them, and that it meets with bitter opposition, not merely from the Roman Catholic authorities, but from their own corrupt spiritual rulers. The following is an extract from the letter:

Recently there has been, in some of the vallies, an increased feeling on the subject of religion, and, by the blessing of God on the pious and zealous endeavors of humble but respectable individuals, schools have been formed, meetings for prayers and for the reading of the Scriptures established, and a reform effected in the manner of observing the Sabbath, and of complying with the spirit as well as the letter of other Christian institutions.

Unhappily, this commencement of a most desirable return to the faith and practice of their ancestors, has excited the enmity and hostility of those who ought to have been its promoters and protectors. On various occasions these pious individuals have been molested by turbulent persecutors; and their religious meetings have been interrupted by official visits, menaces and prohibitions. At length, on the first of November last, this treatment assumed a character which will no longer allow me to be silent; "these things must not be done in a corner."

On that day, Sunday, 1st of November, with the consent of the pastor of St. Jean, and of the greater part of the Section at Genas, where the schoolroom was filled by the brethren and sisters assembled. The syndic, furious that such a meeting should take place without his consent, went down to Pignerol and obtained an order from the commandant for four of the most active of the brethren to present themselves before him. They were summoned for the 5th, at four in the afternoon; and they set out expecting, from the lateness of the hour, that they were to be sent to prison. They parted from their families and friends with the blessing of the Lord, and amidst the maledictions and imprecations of their adversaries. But what was their surprise and their shame, when they met before the Catholic commandant, their syndic, a *Protestant!* As the apostles were prohibited, with threats, to speak in the name of Jesus, and as they rejoiced to be counted worthy to suffer for that name, so these poor Christians suffered and rejoiced also. The officer, who ought first to have ascertained that the accusations were true, began by addressing them as guilty, and that in the most abusive terms—they were fools, idiots, madmen—he threatened them, that on the first and slightest complaint, they should be sent to the prisons at Turin. He ordered them to follow the stream; but never again to dare to speak on religious subjects to a single individual; and assured them that they must now consider themselves as fully warned, as, on the slightest repetition of their offence, they should have leisure to repent in the prisons of the capital. One of the brethren begged to be heard, and he replied, that as for the school they had acted with the consent of the pastor; but that as for his advice, they had too long followed the multitude to do evil, and now felt it their duty to repent of their former conduct. The officer interrupted the speaker to admonish him, that if they had committed sins they should fast from morning till night, and have recourse to other severe acts of penitence. He continued, during half an hour, to treat the brethren with the greatest contempt and severity; and dismissed them with an absolute prohibition to speak on the subject of religion under pain of being put in irons, sent to Turin, and condemned to a long detention.

The difficulty of communication prevents as full and as frequent accounts as are desired. Several of the brethren have been seriously wounded, and carry in their body the marks of the Lord Jesus. Their social meetings however, continue, and they leave the rest to the disposal of their God, desiring the prayers of all those who love real religion and liberty of conscience, and who are interested for the descendants of the confessors and martyrs of the church of Christ.

REVIVALS.

NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION WITHIN THE PRESBYTERY OF ONEIDA.

The Presbytery of Oneida would desire with deep humiliation to acknowledge that we have cause to lament a declension in the spirit and power of religion in some of our churches, and the prevalence of no small degree of lukewarmness and indifference, of error and infidelity without our bounds. The Divine Spirit however, has in his great mercy once more commenced the work of his grace among us, and some of our congregations are enjoying a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. In the midst of division, animosity and contention, in the church at Augusta, the Lord has poured out his Spirit, quickened his own children, and called sinners into his kingdom. Eighteen have been added to the church on profession, and eighteen more stand propounded for admission. A few more entertain a hope of an interest in Christ, and the work is still in progress.

In Western, where the church has always struggled with difficulties, and languished for a long time with scarcely a hope of maintaining its existence, the Lord has revived his work, strengthened the things that remain, called up the attention of the people, and brought sinners into his kingdom. Twenty-two have been added to the church on a profession of their faith—a number more are hopefully the subjects of grace, and the revival still continues and affords a prospect that much good will be done.

In Trenton village there is the commencement of a revival and a few hopeful conversions, and in Floyd appearances favor the expectation, that the Lord is about to visit that people in mercy, and to build up his church in the faith and order of the gospel. To the small church in Warren, twenty have been added during the year past, and the same number to the church in Union. In both places there is still some attention and some instances of hopeful conversion.

In Rome sixteen have been added to the church since our last report, and in a number of other places within our limits sinners are occasionally brought to bow to the sceptre of Christ. Indications of the special presence of the Holy Spirit are witnessed in a few of our congregations where no general attention has been excited. *Chr. Jour.*

Calcutta.—A new church, consisting of natives, has been formed at Calcutta, by missionaries of the London Society. A great and good work has commenced in several villages in the neighborhood of Calcutta and Kidderpin. The number of natives now received into the church is upwards of eighty. There are also many men, candidates for baptism, and the missionaries hope, that by the blessing of God upon their endeavors, the little one will become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation.

Tahiti.—The work of the Lord, says the London Evangelical Magazine, still prospers at Tahiti. The congregations who hear the gospel are large, and their attention is good. They note down the heads of discourses and repeat them at an exercise on Sabbath evening. The whole of the New-Testament is read with facility and delight by many of the natives at all the stations.—*Chr. Mir.*

Bellary.—On Sabbath mornings, in the public jail of Bellary, the missionaries have a congregation of four or five hundred, and find it an excellent field for missionary exertion. Eighty three of those who were once fettered with the chains of pagan idolatry, and bound with the shackles of Popish superstition, have been set free by Him, who is stronger than the strong man, and are now his humble and faithful followers, and members of the church.

Bergen, Monroe Co.—A friend informs us, that a powerful work of grace is moving forward among the Presbyterians in one of the parishes of this town. Forty or fifty have been added to the church by profession; and as many as a hundred, we learn, have been seen together at the meeting of inquiry.—*W. Rec.*

Revivals.—The Baptist Advocate at Portland, has accounts of revivals in Vermont, and N. York. For the distance of about 100 miles west of Rutland, it is thought there is not one town but what is sharing in the work. In Middleton, 36 have been added to the Baptist church, and 6 to the Congregational. In Poultney, 36 additions and others are candidates. In Schroon, N. Y. within the limits of the 1st Baptist church, almost all the people have become converts.—In Co[illegible], N. H. also, there is a powerful revival. About 40 give evidence of conversion, and 21 have joined the Baptist church.—A religious attention is also mentioned in Wells and Berwick, Me.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Elder Fletcher informs the Editor of the Columbian Star, that a good work is in progress at Saratoga Springs, which commenced about the first of January. He has baptized 17 persons, and thinks that souls are almost daily born into the kingdom.

Deckerstown, N. J.—Rev. Leonard Fletcher, in a letter to the Editor of the Columbian Star, dated Jan. 2[illegible], 1830, says, that on the first day of January he baptized 28 persons; 105 since the Revival commenced. He is of opinion that 7 or 8 hundred have experienced religion since October in different Societies, and within a few miles of his residence. Several Universalists have let go their hold on *nothing*, and have laid hold on the hope set before them in the gospel; and have abandoned the broad platform of universal salvation, and have taken refuge in the ark of safety.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1830.

UNCOMMON LIBERALITY.

A gentleman happened to say in legislative debate the other day, in what particular connexion we know not, that he "despised the Catholics." Another censured him for the expression, and contended that no class of men whatever, especially no class of professed Christians, is to be despised. The first replied, that he meant "principles, and not men." He had a regard for the *persons* of the Catholics, would in all things protect their rights and privileges, and indulged a strong desire for their salvation. But he abhorred their *principles*, as he had been taught to do from his infancy. A third speaker presumed the first had not yet expressed his own idea so clearly as it might be done, and would endeavor to do it for him. "He means," said he, "that he despises the *pratices* of the Roman Catholics; and not either their *persons* or their *principles*. No one is authorized to sit in judgment upon these; all sects and denominations are to be regarded equally sincere, and their [illegible] with the reproaches of others.

Let us examine this distinction, and see whether it has in fact all that liberality and kindness which it professes. In the first place the language used is very comprehensive. It comprehends far more than the famous expression of the poet concerning "modes of faith." The word *Principles* embraces, not only articles of faith, doctrines, sentiments, or tenets; but moral precepts, laws, statutes, or whatever rule is adopted to regulate the heart and the life. The "golden rule," which is at least acknowledged and admired by all classes of Christians, is a principle. The fourth commandment, received as still in force, is a principle to every person or class that so receives it. So the principles of the Roman Catholics are those which embrace all their doctrines, and prescribe or justify all their allowed practices. Do not their principles sanction their image worship, the worship of the host, the adoration of the virgin and other less holy saints, the auricular confession with all its perversions, the bloody and cruel penances, the redemption of lost souls from purgatory by money paid to pampered priests, and other abominations? These things are common *practices* among them, and the gentleman despises *them*. And are not these practices *taught*? Do not the priests teach the obligation and validity of them; and do not the people verily believe that they ought to observe them? If the priests know better, do they not themselves act on the principle, that it is allowable to teach known falsehood, and make the people wicked, in order to spunge them of their money and uphold their own iniquity? Will the gentleman extend his remark to the order of the Jesuits? Will he say that their machiavelian principles are worthy of all respect, and their *practices* only are to be despised? Did not their practices grow from their principles, as naturally and inevitably as the trunk and branches of the tree grow from the root? And is not this a general fact? Admitting that the influence of some erroneous principles is counteracted by others better; and is restrained by surrounding public opinion and other causes; still it is a general law, that men are very likely to adopt practices which *correspond* with their principles, and that they very seldom indeed reverse this law. The man who believes that he may get all he can, by whatever means short of open violation of human laws, will fall into a thousand practices in trade which the truly honest and conscientious man will utterly contemn. The husband, who interprets the obligations of the marriage covenant with considerable latitude, will be more likely to violate that covenant in his practice, than another, who is the husband of one wife in sentiment, in conscience, and in heart, all the days of her life. Instances without number might be adduced, to show that principles are but abstract rules to regulate and justify our practices; and that there is almost invariably a correspondence between them. In other words, our practice is very likely to be of the same character with the principles which we deliberately form and indulge. Why then should the fruit be condemned as corrupt, while the tree is pronounced good? This view of the subject is supported by scripture, which condemn false doctrines, and the doctrines of devils, and destructive heresies, and which abundantly warn us against the influence of those who propagate them, and represent them as wicked and dangerous men. To adduce but one or two examples: [Rev. ii. 14, 15.] "But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balak to cast a stumbling-block before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed unto idols and to commit fornication. So hast thou also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes, which thing I hate. Repent." A most awful responsibility rests on those who disseminate doctrines or principles, which lead men astray into the paths of ungodliness and ruin.

Besides, many persons adopt a principle or sentiment merely as a cover for their sins, or to sustain them with the hope of safety in the commission of them. A deceived heart has turned them aside; they love iniquity and its present wages; but they dread to suffer. Therefore they invent excuses and palliations, hide themselves under falsehood, and make lies their refuge. This is observed in the case of the tippler, the profane person, the liar, and the extortioner. Not one of them looks on his sin with the eyes of the honest or innocent man; not one sees its enormity as he himself did, before his commencing a course of transgression.

There is therefore a reciprocal and powerful influence of sentiment & practice upon each other. The adoption of error leads on to wicked practice; and the indulgence of sinful habits clouds the understanding and hardens the heart, so that the offender takes refuge in delusions, putting darkness for light and light for darkness. And he that embraces the one or commits the other, has a most fearful facility in working a downward course.

Some errors are comparatively venial, and some sinful practices are not so aggravated and enormous as others. No mortal can draw an exact line between those of either class which may exist with piety, and those which are destructive. Christians should be exceedingly cautious of judging and condemning those whom they consider even in fatal error. But to say that all principles should be deemed innocent, and that the most demoralizing and destructive among them are not to be regarded with abhorrence, is to make an assertion which neither scripture nor enlighted reason can approve.

BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT.

Mrs. Hale, editor of the Ladies' Magazine, has proposed a measure for raising the $50,000 which are needed to complete the obelisk on Bunker-Hill;—by a general contribution from the Ladies of New England. We honor the patriotism which prompts this proposal; especially when the immediate occasion of her devising the plan, was a wish to prevent an attempt to raise the money by lottery. We feel embarrassed in expressing the desired opinion on this occasion, but it must of course be honestly done. We must say, therefore, that we were originally opposed to the erection of the monument, from principle, and sincerely believe that the projectors and friends of the project entertain erroneous views of its tendency and effect. We believe that the work completed would foster a national pride and a spirit of war, rather than a proper remembrance of our fathers' valor, and the favor of God to our country. On this account it would grieve us to see so large a sum of money appropriated to this object, while multitudes of the poor are famishing, and souls are perishing for want of the bread of life. What will be the fate of the obelisk we cannot foresee. We have ever desired, in case it must be erected, that it should be done by the wealth of those persons, whether male or female, who would make no better use of their money.

IGNORANCE OF OFFICIAL DUTY.

We have a letter from "E. Cook, P. M." at Triangle, N. Y. dated Feb. 11th, informing us that the Recorders for a subscriber in that place since November last "are now all in the office, and no one to receive them." The letter betrays a gross ignorance of his duty or culpable neglect, on the part of Mr. C., which ought to be exposed. The law makes it the duty of a Postmaster to inform publishers immediately, when he ascertains that any paper sent by them lies dead in his office; and that he shall do it without charge, as being a part of the business of his office. In this instance the notice was delayed two or three months, to our loss; and when it comes, the letter is not franked with his name, and of course we are charged with postage. Similar instances are not uncommon, and we intend to expose such incompetent officers before the public. The provision of the law is intended to protect the revenue, as well as the interests of publishers. When papers continue to be sent to those who do not "receive them," the mail is burdened with them, and the postage is lost to the country.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Agents.—The last Quarterly Register gives returns from several agents for forming Auxiliaries and collecting funds. The Rev. W. Cogswell has had a *successful mission in* Middlesex Co. Mass., besides attending several anniversaries in other places. Among other labors, he has seen and conversed with 17 pious indigent young men, in regard to preparing themselves for the work of the ministry; some of whom have already concluded to do it and applied for assistance. A portion of the others will probably apply at some future time.—The Rev. Henry Little has labored in Essex Co. with some success. He met with but few young men so fitted by nature and grace for the gospel ministry, that he could very strenuously urge them to commence a course of study. The greater proportion of such men in this county have already done so.—The Rev. J. K. Young has labored in Hampden Co. Ms. with a good degree of success, notwithstanding the previous existence of some prejudices, and the efforts which were making at the time for the Am. Bible Society.—The Rev. Ansel R. Clark has had unexpected success in Ohio, where the Western Reserve Branch has been formed with encouraging prospects. The Reserve, with about *one eighth* of the territory, has *one third* of the Presbyterian ministers and churches of the whole State of Ohio.

Meeting of the Directors.—The Board held their regular quarterly meeting in Boston, Jan. 13; when 48 young men belonging to 4 Theological Seminaries, 8 Colleges, and 11 Academies, were placed upon the funds. The whole number assisted the present quarter, (except some who were absent from their places of education when returns were made, and some who received aid but twice a year,) with the amount of appropriations, is as follows: Parent Society, 263 men, at $3578; Maine Branch, 19 men, $358; N. H. Branch, 8 men, $132; Conn. Br., 51 men, $982; Presbyterian Br., 107 men, $1724. Total, 388 men; appropriation, $6774. The W. Reserve and N. Western Branches are included under the head of the Parent Society. The whole number of Beneficiaries is not far from 400, and they belong to about 60 institutions. More have been aided the present quarter than at any one preceding meeting.

Funds.—A heavy debt hangs upon the Treasury, which must be lightened before it can sustain the increasing demands which are made upon it. During the last quarter, the receipts were little more than *half* enough to meet appropriations. The directors feel themselves bound to state, that *without an increase of funds soon, from the friends and supporters of this sacred enterprize, the appropriations must be diminished or entirely discontinued to some young men under the patronage of the Society.* No Branch Society, except the Presbyterian, has yet been able to sustain its beneficiaries, without drawing largely on the funds of the Parent Society every quarter. These facts have led to the appointment of several Agents to raise funds in different parts of the country, and especially in New-England.

Executive and Financial Committees.—A new organization of these Committees has recently been made. The former consists of Rev. Drs. Fay, Brown and Wisner, with the two Secretaries ex officio; the latter of J. Tappan, S. T. Armstrong and W. J. Hubbard, Esqrs. with the Treasurer.

Western Agency.—The Rev. F. Y. Vail, Secretary of this agency, arrived at Cincinnati in Nov. last, and has entered upon the duties of his office with encouraging prospects. A Board of Directors has recently been appointed, and it is expected that the objects of the agency will be prosecuted with energy.

Receipts into the Treasury, from Sept. 30, to Dec. 31. *Parent Society.*—Donations, $3,495,69. Ann'l Sub's, 10,00. Income of Scholarships, 30,00. Life Subscriptions, 40,00. Temp. Schol., 75,00. Income from other funds, 375,43. Total for present use, 4,326,12. Principal on Schol.—1,562.27.—*Maine Branch,* 28,28.—*N. H. Br.,* 94,00.—*N. W. Br.,* 622,75.—*Conn. Br.,* for im. use, 449,58, on Scholarships, 510,00.—*Presbyterian Br.,* 2,981,38.

Receipts of the A. B. C. F. M.—in the month ending with Feb. 19th, $4,570,75; of which, $2,882,16 was from Auxiliaries. Also a legacy of $50 from the estate of Abel Burritt, of N. Haven, Conn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Article from the Am. Monthly Magazine, on the Removal of the Indians: examination of Gov. Cass on the same subject; and a statement of facts, in regard to their civil and religious improvement.—The principal article in this pamphlet was written in reply to Gov. Cass's strictures in the N. A. Review, and taking the same side with William Penn. It is detached from the Magazine into a separate pamphlet for wider circulation; and is considered as an important essay in the pending controversy. To this are appended the opinions of Messrs. Jefferson and Clay; followed by a statement and a summary of evidence respecting the advancement of the Southern Indians in civilization and Christianity. The whole is worthy of attentive perusal at the "present crisis."

Rights of the Indians.—A pamphlet of 16 pages has been issued in this city, containing the proceedings and resolutions of the public meetings in the State House respecting the South Western Indians, which have appeared in our paper; the Memorial which was there adopted, and directed to be forwarded to Congress; together with a Circular Letter soliciting the co-operation of gentlemen in this cause, in all parts of the Commonwealth. The whole pamphlet is well worthy of perusal; and we trust the Circular will meet with an immediate response from the friends of humanity and of our country in every town.

The Missionary Herald for March is uncommonly rich. Besides the journals of Missionaries and the usual variety, it has the proceedings of the Com. in reference to the Mediterranean Mission; comprising instructions to Mr. Temple, on the preparation of School-books for the Greeks—instructions to Messrs. Smith & Dwight, concerning the Exploring Tour in Armenia—instructions to Messrs. Bird & Whiting, on their resuming the Mission in Syria—& an article drawn up by Mr. Smith in October last, designed to embody the reasons in favor of printing school books in the Greek, Armeno-Turkish and Arabic languages. There are also documents, showing also the decided aversion of the Choctaws to a removal beyond the Mississippi. We cannot of course publish these articles at length; we shall make a selection next week.

A Plea for entire abstinence.—A Discourse delivered in Troy, Jan. 17, before the Troy Temp. Soc., and in Lansingburgh Jan. 24. By Mark Tucker, Pastor of the 2d Pres. Chh.—Here are 24 pages, full of fact, of thought, and of plain incontrovertible reasoning.

A Summary View of the Evidences of Divine Revelation: exhibited in the form of a Catechism. Designed for the use of Sabbath schools. By a Clergyman of Mass. —Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon, and Carter & Hendee. This is a catechism of the Unitarian School.

The Sitting Room.—C. Adams proposes to publish at New Haven a weekly quarto of 4 pages, with this title, to be conducted by gentlemen connected with Yale College. Its contents are to consist of Essays, Tales, Poetry, &c., and will be entirely original.

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Second Annual Report, presented Jan. 27, 1830, *abr. for the Recorder.*

The labors of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society have been more abundant during the past year than in any year previous, since any thing was attempted in this city for the benefit of seamen; for, although this Society under its present name is of recent origin, its most active members are those who have labored for many years in this department of Christian benevolence.

Since the last meeting, an act of incorporation has been obtained. It has required no small exertion to raise the amount of funds necessary for current expenses. But with some effort about 160 annual subscribers have been obtained; paying 3, 5, or 10 dollars each; most of them 3. With these, and some donations, the current expenses have been met. Twenty-six life memberships have been completed, and 16 more are now collecting.

Religious Meetings.

The meeting for religious worship on the Sabbath, was continued at the hall on Central Wharf until the close of the year 1829. The attendance of the seamen was as good as the disadvantages of the place of worship would allow, and their deportment uniformly marked by the strictest decorum. From the nature of the case, the congregation was fluctuating, and a new assembly presented itself every time the meeting was opened. From such calculations as could be made, it is believed that of the seamen nearly 2000 individuals have attended worship at Central Wharf since our last Report. The word of life has been thus dispensed to a multitude of men who, but for these means, in all probability would have left this port without having evidence that any man cared for their souls.

A prayer meeting has been held at a school room, through the year, on Sabbath evenings; and a weekly lecture at some one of the boarding houses under the patronage of the Society. The last meeting on Central Wharf, before removing to the new house, was held on the last Sabbath in December. The Rev. Dr. Jenks, who opened the meeting there in August, 1818, closed it by a sermon from Ex. 33: 15, in presence of a very large assembly.

Boarding Houses.

It is well known that the year past has been one of uncommon embarrassment, and the Society having had more than ordinary expenditures, less has been attempted in relation to boarding-houses than would have been attempted under other circumstances. The patronage of the Society is however extended to three houses, one of which receives some aid from the Society of Ladies, who, with their characteristic benevolence, have taken a deep interest in this concern. The houses referred to are as follows:—Elisha Hunt, No. 121, Purchase street; Samuel Gooch, corner of Broad and Purchase streets, and John Savage, No. 113, Milk street.

Depository.

A room was opened in February last, at No. 8, North Market Street, to facilitate the intercourse of the minister with seamen, and as a depository of books and pamphlets for distribution among them. Many individuals both in town and country have contributed, and a supply has been formed. Besides books and tracts in packages sent on board vessels, and given to sailors who called at the depository, five gentlemen offered their services to distribute tracts among seamen on Sabbath morning, together with a printed card, of invitation to the meeting. In this way many have been made acquainted with the place of worship, and led to attend to the word of life.

The total amount of books and tracts distributed in eleven months is as follows:—387 Bibles, 78 Testaments in English and 5 in Spanish; 797 bound volumes; 4416 pamphlets, including 280 Christian Almanacs, and various single sermons, reports, &c.; 319,140, pages of tracts in English, & 46,040, in French and Spanish. Besides a large number of religious newspapers, received from various sources. In addition to the above, Messrs. Crocker & Brewster generously gave thirteen large bundles of surplus sheets of Scott's Bible, which were assorted and bound, forming 39 volumes of important parts of the scriptures in boards, and 214 large pamphlets, containing copies of several books entire, of this invaluable commentary. [*To be continued.*]

DR. EDWARDS' ADDRESS.

A meeting of friends of Temperance was held at Park Street Church in this city, on Wednesday evening, the 17th ult., when an "*Address to temperate men*" was delivered by Rev. Dr. Edwards, agent of the American Temperance Society.

The leading sentiment inculcated, was, that "*it is not* RIGHT *to use distilled spirits, as an article of luxurious living.*"—This sentiment was fully and ably sustained. The prominent facts and strong arguments belonging to the subject were brought forward in a lucid and forcible manner. The criminality of buying and selling distilled spirits, was made apparent, we think, to all present. The meeting was very numerous and respectable, including a large majority of the members of the State Legislature, who were particularly invited on the occasion. The speaker was listened to, with an almost breathless attention, indicating the deep interest felt on the subject, and we hope we may add (in regard to great numbers) a hearty approbation of the sentiments inculcated. The effects, we trust will be of a permanent, as well as salutary character. *Phlan.*

For the Boston Recorder.

PRAY FOR THE INDIANS.

The decision of their fate in Congress is very near. This great, Christian nation is on the eve of committing, as there is every reason to fear, a most enormous iniquity. In this day of rebuke and sorrow let us, let all who can pray look earnestly to the God of all grace, that he would remember the poor and perishing Indians. There is no time to be lost. E.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

...from the Am. Monthly Magazine, on ...of the Indians: examination of Gov. Cass ...ubject; and a statement of facts, in regard to ...l religious improvement.—The principal arti... ...mphlet was written in reply to Gov. Cass's ...the N. A. Review, and taking the same side ...n Penn. It is detached from the Magazine into ...mphlet for wider circulation; and is consid... ...mportant essay in the pending controversy. To ...nded the opinions of Messrs. Jefferson and ...ed by a statement and a summary of evidence ...advancement of the Southern Indians in civi... Christianity. The whole is worthy of atten... the "present crisis."

...the Indians.—A pamphlet of 16 pages has ...this city, containing the proceedings and re... ...e public meetings in the State House respect... Western Indians, which have appeared in our ...emorial which was there adopted, and direct... ...arded to Congress; together with a Circular ...ng the co-operation of gentlemen in this cause, ...the Commonwealth. The whole pamphlet is ...f perusal; and we trust the Circular will meet ...diate response from the friends of humanity ...try in every town.

...ary Herald for March is uncommonly rich... ...rnals of Missionaries and the usual variety, ...edings of the Com. in reference to the Mediter... ...; comprising instructions to Mr. Temple, on the ...School-books for the Greeks—instructions to ...& Dwight, concerning the Exploring Tour in ...uctions to Messrs. Bird & Whiting, on their ...ission in Syria—& an article drawn up by Mr. ...e...ast, designed to embody the reasons in fa... ...school books in the Greek, Armeno-Turkish ...guages. There are also documents, showing ...aversion of the Choctaws to a removal be... ...sippi. We cannot of course publish these ...h; we shall make a selection next week.

...entire abstinence.—A Discourse delivered ...17, before the Troy Temp. Soc., and in ...Jan. 24. By Mark Tucker, Pastor of the 2d ...re are 24 pages, full of fact, of thought, and ...overtible reasoning.

...View of the Evidences of Divine Reve... ...d in the form of a Catechism. Designed ...Sabbath schools. By a Clergyman of Mass. ...sh, Capen & Lyon, and Carter & Hendee. ...ism of the Unitarian School.

...Room.—C. Adams proposes to publish at ...weekly quarto of 4 pages, with this title, to ...gentlemen connected with Yale College. ...consist of Essays, Tales, Poetry, &c., ...rely original.

...AMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

...Report, presented Jan. 27, 1830, abr. for the Recorder.

...the Boston Seaman's Friend Society have ...ut during the past year than in any year ...any thing was attempted in this city for the ...en; for, although this Society under its pres... ...recent origin, its most active members are ...labored for many years in this department ...nevolence.

...meeting, an act of incorporation has been ...required no small exertion to raise the ...necessary for current expenses. But with ...t 100 annual subscribers have been obtain... ...5, or 10 dollars each; most of them 3. With ...donations, the current expenses have been ...six life memberships have been completed; ...e now collecting.

Religious Meetings.

...for religious worship on the Sabbath, was ...e hall on Central Wharf until the close of ...The attendance of the seamen was as good ...ntages of the place of worship would allow, ...tment uniformly marked by the strictest de... ...the nature of the case, the congregation was ...a new assembly presented itself every time ...s opened. From such calculations as could ...elieved that of the seamen nearly 3000 in... ...ttended worship at Central Wharf since our ...he word of life has been thus dispensed to a ...n who, but for these means, in all probabil... ...left this port without having evidence that ...for their souls.

...ting has been held at a school room, through ...abbath evenings; and a weekly lecture at ...e boarding houses under the patronage of the ...e last meeting on Central Wharf, before ...he new house, was held on the last Sab... ...mber. The Rev. Dr. Jenks, who opened ...there in August, 1818, closed it by a ...Ex. 33: 15, in presence of a very large as...

Boarding Houses.

...known that the year past has been one of un... ...arrassment, and the Society having had more ...expenditures, less has been attempted in re... ...ding-houses than would have been attempted ...mstances. The patronage of the Society ...tended to three houses, one of which receives ...the Society of Ladies, who, with their char... ...olence, have taken a deep interest in this ...houses referred to are as follows:—Elisha ...21, Purchase street; Samuel Gooch, corner of ...urchase streets, and John Savage, No. 113,

Depository.

...as opened in February last, at No. 8, North ...t. to facilitate the intercourse of the minister ...and as a depository of books and pamphlets ...ion among them. Many individuals both in ...untry have contributed, and a supply has been ...esides books and tracts in packages sent on ..., and given to sailors who called at the deposi... ...lemen offered their services to distribute tracts ...n on Sabbath morning, together with a print... ...invitation to the meeting. In this way many ...ade acquainted with the place of worship, and ...the word of life.

...mount of books and tracts distributed in elev... ...s follows:—387 Bibles, 78 Testaments in ...5 in Spanish; 797 bound volumes; 4416 ...luding 280 Christian Almanacs, and various ..., reports, &c.; 319,140, pages of tracts in Eng... ..., in French and Spanish. Besides a large num... ...newspapers, received from various sources. In ...e above, Messrs. Crocker & Brewster generously ...large bundles of surplus sheets of Scott's Bible, ...ssorted and bound, furnishing 39 volumes of ...ts of the scriptures in boards, and 214 large ...ontaining copies of several books entire, of ...le commentary. [*To be continued.*]

...R. EDWARDS' ADDRESS.

...friends of Temperance was held at Park ...in this city, on Wednesday evening, the 17th ..."*Address to temperate men*" was deliver... ...Dr. Edwards, agent of the American Temper...

...sentiment inculcated, was, that "*it is not ...e distilled spirits, as an article of luxuri...* ...This sentiment was fully and ably sustained. ...facts and strong arguments belonging to the ...brought forward in a lucid and forcible man... ...minality of buying and selling distilled spirits, ...arent, we think, to all present. The meeting ...erous and respectable, including a large num... ...mbers of the State Legislature, who were ...ed on the occasion. The speaker was listen... ...almost breathless attention, indicating the ...eit on the subject, and we hope we may add ...great numbers) a hearty approbation of the ...leated. The effects, we trust will be of a ...well as salutary character. *Philan.*

For the Boston Recorder.

...AY FOR THE INDIANS.

...of their late in Congress is very near. This ...nation is on the eve of committing, as there ...to fear, a more enormous iniquity. In this ...and sorrow let us, let all who can pray look ...God of all grace, that he would remember ...rishing Indians. There is no time to be ...E.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Hyannis, (Barnstable) Mass.—A letter from Elder Porter, dated Feb. 12th, mentions the hopeful conversion here of about 150 persons within two months. Forty attended the last inquiry meeting. *Chr. Sec. abr.*

Bridgewater, Pa.—In this place 65 souls have been added to the Baptist church within twelve months past. *Bap. Reg. abr.*

Lysander, Friendship, and Scio, N. Y.—In Lysander there has been a gradual work for about 18 months, and 30 have been added to the second Baptist church. During the year 1829, a revival prevailed in Friendship, and about 60 were added to the church by baptism and by letter. The work has lately extended to a branch of the church in Scio. *id.*

The *Baptist Church* in Calcutta contains, according to Mr. Robinson's letter in the last London Baptist Magazine, 110 members. Seven were removed by death, in 1828, one of whom, a servant-maid, had at her own expense built a Chapel for the use of the missionaries and the church.

Missionary Society of Connecticut.—A legacy to this Society, of $288, from Mrs. Jerusha Spalding, late of Norfolk, has been received by the Treasurer. *Conn. Obs.*

Missionary to the Greeks.—The Philadelphia Recorder states, that the Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Episcopal Church in the U. S., on the 24th of February, appointed the Rev. J. J. Robertson their Missionary to the Greeks. The Committee are inquiring whether they shall send out with Mr. R. an associate and a printing press.

Visit to England.—The same paper states, that there is every probability the Rev. Dr. Milnor of New York will proceed to England in March, and be present at the anniversaries of the benevolent Societies in London which are held in May. The editor hopes that he will be the authorized representative of similar institutions in our own land.

Monthly Distribution.—We are informed that a benevolent individual of this village has offered to defray one half of the expense of furnishing a tract for every family within the limits of Geneva Presbytery, once a month, for six months; and that the Presbytery have taken measures to carry the same into effect. The tracts to be procured of the Am. Tract Society, which society embraces Christians of five different denominations.—*Geneva Palladium.*

Price Lectures.—By the amicable settlement between King's Chapel and Trinity Church, the Lectures established by the late Mr. Wm. Price will hereafter be delivered at Trinity Church in Summer street. The Lecturers are the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Rev. G. W. Doane, and Rev. Wm. Croswell. Should either be prevented by sickness or absence the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, has authority to appoint any other clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Heman Rood of Gilmanton, has received a unanimous call from the Congregational Church and Society in New Milford, Conn. to become their pastor, and has asked dismission from his people.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Natick, Feb. 17, Mr. James W. Thompson, as pastor of the South Cong. [Unitarian] Soc. Sermon by Mr. Young, of Boston; charge by Mr. Thompson, of Barre, father of the pastor elect. "In conclusion, Mr. Young alluded to the associations connected with the spot on which this church had recently been erected. It was holy ground, for it was consecrated by the labors, the prayers and the tears of the venerable Elliot, the *Apostle of the Indians.* It was here, that nearly two hundred years ago, that disinterested and devoted servant of God first preached the glad tidings of salvation to the savage tribes of this western wilderness. It was here they knelt around the holy man and it was upon this spot that the simple prayer of the untutored Indian was offered up to the Great Spirit in the name of Jesus. So say the newspapers; but the spirit of Elliot regards the "tidings" now uttered on that "holy ground" as quite "another gospel" than that which he dispensed.

At Sandlake, N. Y. Feb. 3, David W. Elmore was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. Sermon by Elder Willey, of Lansinburgh.

Jan. 27th, Rev. Caleb Burbank was installed as pastor of the church and congregations in Madison and Unionville, Ohio. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Adams.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Lisbon.—The N. Y. Commercial has advices from Lisbon to the 7th of January, by the schooner Only Son, at Wilmington, N. C. The Only Son has brought home two of the crew of the Gallatia, who, to the number of eleven, have been imprisoned by our friend and ally, Don Miguel, without cause, so far as we have able to learn. The names of those two, who have been liberated by the exertions of Mr. Hutchinson, our Consul at Lisbon, are Hiram Nickerson and Gideon Wilcox. They had been imprisoned six months—have not been tried—nor has any reason for their detention been given.—There was a report at Lisbon, of the death of Miguel's mother, whose life had not been expected to continue long, for three days. She has been the chief adviser of her hopeful son. Markets for American produce dull.

Intemperance and Crime in England.—On Monday, the 21st of December, Sir Richard Birnie said in his place at Bow-street, "The number of gin-shops, and the low price of destroying beverage, engenders more crime and misery in this great metropolis, than all other causes combined, and calls for the immediate attention of the Legislature."

Monte Video.—An unpleasant affair took place in Monte Video on the night of the 4th Dec. The 2d regiment of Cavalry, composed chiefly of Indians from the Missiones, about 150 in number, marched into the town at half past 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the Cabildo, in order to effect the release of some prisoners confined there. After one or two unsuccessful attempts to gain admittance, they fired upon the soldiers of the Cazadores, who returned the fire. After a feeble resistance, the insurgents fled, leaving several killed and prisoners, and among the latter, Ensign Arapi, stated to be the leader of the mutiny, who was put in irons. The Adjutant of the Cazadores was killed by the insurgents. The latter were pursued by Gens. Lavalleja and Oribe, and some of them were taken; but up to the latest dates the pursuers had not returned.

From Vera Cruz, letters of the 21st ult. say—"Since our last respects of the 31st ult. a political change, and it is hoped a reform, has been achieved here by the party opposed to Guerrero and his ministry, in a very successful and generally satisfactory manner. The new government is recognized by all the principal States. The present ministry inspires much confidence, and since Santa Anna has voluntarily resigned his public employments, there is every hope that peace and tranquility will be preserved."—Business had resumed some more activity at Vera Cruz.

Tour of Discovery.—Two young men, Messrs. Richard and John Lander, have sailed from Portsmouth, Eng., for the western coast of Africa, being employed by government to explore the course of the Niger, and trace it to its termination. The first named is the sole survivor of the late missions to Africa, and was a companion of Clapperton. Their course will be from Badagry to Katunga, and thence to Boussa, where Mungo Park was lost.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—*Bills in progress:* to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or territories, and for their removal to the west side of the Mississippi; for the relief of widows and children of persons lost in the Hornet; to authorise the Commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase 4 1-2 per cent. stocks; to provide for the abolition of unnecessary duties, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and navigation in the U. States; for the continuance of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Inquiry ordered: into the expediency of amending the laws relative to passports and clearances of vessels of the U. States, as to relieve them from the payment of unnecessary fees.

The V. President has committed the resolutions of our Legislature on the Mass. Claims, which were referred to the Com. on Mil. affairs.

The debate on the public lands, or rather upon every topic of sectional interest and jealousy, continued (at intervals,) to our last dates. Mr. Noble, of Indiana, had delivered an able but vulgar speech. Mr. Woodbury of N. H. followed him. Mr. Holmes of Me. had spoken.

Much time has been spent in executive business; a good portion of it probably on the confirmation of the President's appointments.

House.—*Resolves passed:* authorising an experiment to be made for the improvement of the Hall, under the direction of R. Mills; for abolishing the office of draftsmen to Congress, 94 to 86.

Bills in progress: for relief of the heirs of Baron Beaumarchais; authorizing subscriptions to the amount of $350,000 in the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Comp., and $300,000 in that of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Comp.; on retrenchment; to compensate Susan Decatur and others; for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, by abolishing after a given period, the duties on certain articles imported into the U. States, many of which are indispensable to all families, and cannot be produced in this country; to provide for certain surveys in Florida.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the resolution of Congress adopted Dec. 23, 1779, relative to the depositing of the remains of Gen. Washington in the capitol, was referred to a committee of one member from each State. Mr. Haynes said that he had ascertained that no objection would be made by the survivors of the family to the removal of the remains of the Gen. to the Capitol.

Great numbers of petitions continue to come in, on both sides of the Sabbath Mail question. *If the friends of the Sabbath are dilatory, they may be the occasion of a preponderance on the other side, in the utterance of public sentiment.* It is said the Com. have prepared their report, but keep it back to wait for a *full* expression of the views of the people so far as they wish to make it.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—*Bills passed:* to repeal acts incorporating the Farmer's Bank, Belchertown, and the Brighton Bank; to incorp. the Hope Ins. Co. and the Atlantic Ins. Co.; in addition to acts for the support and regulation of Mills; in further addition to an act describing the duty and power of Coroners; add'l regulating towns and the choice of Town Officers; in addition to acts for government and regulation of the State Prison; to incorp. the Cattle Fair Hotel, Brighton; to regulate the passage way for Fish, at King's Bridge, with amendments, sent down; defining the general powers and duties of manufacturing corporations; to secure to the public the benefit of ornamental trees.

Resolves passed: relative to the renewal of Bank charters; on pet. of selectmen of Fairhaven; of W. Balfour; of N. Adams; of S. Gates and others; requiring towns to make a survey of their territory, &c.; on pet. of J. Kellogg, of R. Turner; in relation to the survey of a Canal route between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays.

Bills in progress: to assess a tax of $75,000 dollars; to incorp. the Worcester Co. Athenæum; to authorize the Gov. to appoint a surveyor to make a general survey of the Commonwealth, &c.; to incorp. the Atlantic Ins. Co., and the Hope Ins. Co.; relating to mortgages of personal property; to incorp. the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Co.; to repeal charter of Brighton bank.

Resolves in progress: providing for the building of a chapel at the State Prison.

Order of Notice: on pet. of Eliada Kingsley.

Referred to next Legis.: pet. of town of Newbury; the subject of protecting the fisheries on the coasts; pet. of Cong. Union Soc. in Amherst; pet. of W. Cottle and others; J. Davis and others.

Leave to withdraw: to T. G. Coffin; S. Green; T. West and others; J. Dawes and oth.; J. L. Bliss and oth.; J. Convers and oth.; 1st Cong. Soc. in Tisbury; M. Everett and oth.; G. Green and oth. to make S. Boston bridge a solid Dam; J. Flagg and oth.; Selectmen of N. Bedford.

A joint Committee is appointed on the subject of memorializing Congress for an immediate revisal of the U. States Militia laws.

A select joint Committee has reported, that the Legislature may have a recess after Saturday; the close of the session, however, is not confidently expected till next week.

House.—*Bills passed:* regulating the choice of Town Officers; to reduce the capital of Boston Bank; to incorp. the Woburn Agricultural and Mechanic Association; to secure to the public the benefit of ornamental trees; in addition to an act for the limitation of personal actions and to avoid suits at law; to incorp. the Franklin Rail Road Co.; establishing salaries of County Attorneys; to require the production of books and papers in the trial of actions at law; describing the duties and powers of Coroners; further providing for the perpetuating evidence of notice of the sale of real estate by executors, administrators and guardians; in addition to establish the Central Turnpike Corporation; to establish a fire department in the town of Newburyport; to establish a fire department in the town of Springfield; to assess a tax of $75,000, were severally passed to be engrossed; defining the general powers of manufacturing corporations; concerning town and county Bridges.

Resolves passed: on pet. of W. Balfour; L. Humphrey; W. Kibbe; on the subject of Militia fines not paid under the resolve of June, 1826—concerning the laws giving remedies in equity—on the petitions of David Capen and others, Solomon Francis and others, and Wm. Henry—in relation to the Trustees of the estate of Achsah Gardner; authorising a State survey and Town surveys; providing for a transcript of the laws of Plymouth colony; on pet. of W. Eaton; T. Kendall; to pay Mary Cook; on pet. of sundry Chibbequiddic Indians.

Bills in progress: to reduce the capital of the Asiatic bank, of the Commercial, of the Exchange; to incorp. the Boston Flint Glass Co.; to inc. the N. Baptist Education Soc.; on pet. of W. Henry, and trustees of estate of Achsah Gardner; repealing the 6th section of an act relating to punishment of convicts sentenced to solitary imprisonment; to incorp. the Mass. Medical Soc.; subjecting to the penalties of perjury any person who shall testify falsely on oath, concerning the affairs of any bank; to inc. the Trustees of Warren Acad.; concern'g attachment on real estate.

Inquiry ordered: what alteration is expedient in the charter of the city relating to the choice of Mayor; exp'y of providing some mode of ascertaining and establishing town boundaries; of remitting part of the tax on Banks, that they may provide a fund to redeem the bills of insolvent Banks.

A bill to incorporate the Am. Temp. Soc., which had passed into the Senate was indefinitely postponed in the House, ten days ago. This vote was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted, so that it will come again before the House in some amended form. On the motion to reconsider, a long and earnest debate ensued, in consequence of the strange assertion of Dr. Brooks that this Society is a *sectarian* institution, and that a certain sect has entered into a *Christian conspiracy* against our government and the liberties of the people:—an assertion which even Mr. Saltonstall and other men of distinction appeared to treat gravely as a matter of sober fact. When this strange business is finished, we shall give some account of it.

Leave to withdraw: T. S. Coffin; S. Green.

Inexpedient to legislate: on paying Reps. partly by towns, and partly from the Treas.; on the admeasurement of salt; on the appointment of all Militia officers by the Governor.

Referred to next Legis.; providing for the administration on estates of persons long absent; bill for taxing shares where factories are situated; add'l bill concerning taxation.

Indefinitely postponed: bill to amend the constitution so as to reduce the number of Representatives; bill relative to the support of State paupers.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Congress have directed, by a law approved the 11th inst. the payment to Pennsylvania $13,795,54, it being a balance due for Militia services in 1794.

The National Senate have *rejected*, by a vote 34 to 11, the nomination of —— Williams, to be Collector at New Bedford, Mass. This is the situation it will be recollected, from which Russell Freeman was dismissed by General Jackson.

Mr. Poinsett, late Minister in Mexico, who lately arrived at New Orleans in the sloop of war Falmouth, left Mexico Jan. 3, and was accompanied by an escort of 20 men, provided by the government, to Tampico, where he found the Falmouth ready to take him on board. Col. Butler, our Charge d'Affairs, arrived in Mexico a few days before the departure of Mr. Poinsett. A public dinner was given to Mr. Poinsett by the Americans in Mexico on the 1st.—General Bustamente was at the head of the government of Mexico.

Southern Indians.—A meeting has been held at Cincinnati, which took measures to prepare a memorial to Congress in favor of the Cherokee Indians.—*Cin. Journ. abr.*

Troubles in the Cherokee Nation.—We learn by the Phœnix, that a small party of men went, under the authority of Mr. Ross the Principal Chief, to expel white intruders from the disputed territory, and also to apprehend Cherokee horse thieves who were leagued with the whites. The party were out two days; and arrested and punished four thieves. They found also 17 families of intruders, living in houses considered as belonging to Cherokees. They ordered out the people without violence, removed their furniture and burnt the houses. When the Indian party returned, 5 of their number tarried by the way, having become intoxicated. In this situation 25 whites found them, *killed one*, and took 3 into Georgia. The Phœnix also mentions a report, that a large company of Georgians were on their way to arrest Mr. Ross and Maj. Ridge, (the two Chiefs;) whom many of the Cherokees had assembled to defend. The Editor regards their conduct so far as justifiable; but adds:—"If our word will have any weight with our countrymen in this very trying time, we would say, *forbear, forbear*, revenge not; but leave vengeance to Him to whom vengeance belongeth."

Female Witnesses.—The Legislature of Georgia has adopted an excellent regulation, with respect to obliging females to appear in Courts as witnesses. This regulation dispenses with their personal attendance, except in criminal cases. Commissioners are appointed to take their depositions in private. This is a regulation which ought to be universally adopted. It is calculated to answer all the purposes of a personal attendance, and, at the same time, saves the individual from those unpleasant, and often painful sensations, which a delicate female must necessarily experience, when exposed to the gaze of a motley crowd, interrogated by impertinent *limbs of the law*, and often too on subjects calculated to excite a blush on the hardy cheek of our own sex.

The North and South.—Mr. Otis, Mayor of this city, has inquired into the origin of the inflammatory letter, which was sent from this place and circulated among the slaves at the south to excite them to insurrection; and which produced considerable excitement among the holders of slaves. Mr. Otis has traced the publication to a colored man; and very properly informs the Mayor of Savannah that the book was unknown here till it circulated at the South, and that its spirit and object will be universally reprobated among us.

Brighton Bank.—A Committee of the Legislature have reported diverse irregular proceedings of the Directors of this Bank, and advised the Legislature to declare their charter null and void. The solvency of the institution was intimately connected with the responsibility of two individuals, Sherman Leland and Ralph Huntington; the former of whose liabilities to the Bank amounted to $68,350 00, and the latter to $123,024 38.

Boston and Ogdensburg Rail Road.—People in Vermont are alive on this subject. The report of the Committee appointed at a late meeting in Montpelier, Vt. on the subject of a Rail Road from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain, thence by the valley of Onion River to the Connecticut; and thence by Concord in New-Hampshire, and Lowell to Boston, occupies nearly four columns of the Montpelier papers, and is a highly interesting document.

Lyceum at Marblehead.—Meetings have been held on this subject at Marblehead, and arrangements made for organization.

Clerk's Union Society.—This is the name of an association of Clerks in this city which was formed about two years since. The principal object of the society is the mental improvement of the members. Meetings are holden weekly, and are made interesting by the reading of dissertations, debates on various subjects, &c.—*N. Haven Pal.*

A premium of $50 has been awarded to Dr. S. J. Hobson, of Philadelphia for a dissertation on the Chemical history and medical uses of Iodine.

Mourning Apparel.—The Barnstable Journal says: "At the last meeting of the Barnstable Lyceum, the following question, viz: "It is for the public good to follow the present custom of wearing mourning?" was discussed and decided by a unanimous vote in the negative. It was afterwards unanimously resolved by the members present, that they would, as individuals, totally abolish the custom of putting on mourning dresses, excepting when placed in circumstances which would render it highly improper for them not to conform to the wishes of others." The Lyceums at Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, Vt. have come to the same conclusion by a majority in each.

Professor Silliman has analyzed a bed of porcelain clay, found in Granby, Conn. last fall, and pronounces it of the finest and most valuable kind.

The "Mechanics and Working Men" of New-York have met and nominated Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky for candidate for the Presidency: they also made arrangements to publish a paper called the "Every Day Mail."

Paper.—The Messrs. Ames & Sons of Springfield, paper makers, have sixteen engines in operation, night and day, which consume upon an average, about three tons of paper-rags every twenty-four hours, turning out 80 reams of imperial paper, and 180 reams of foolscap or letter-paper. By the use of a new machine lately introduced, one man now can do as much as thirty could formerly.—*American Manufacturer.*

A letter from Canton, states that Mr. Samuel H. Monson of New-York, and Mr. Forbes of Boston, were drowned in returning from Macoa to Canton, on the 9th of August last, during a typhoon. The letter adds, "this most lamentable occurrence has created an unfeigned feeling of sorrow, pervading Chinese as well as foreigners. Seldom has our community been called to mourn more estimable individuals."

Fires.—About the first week in February, several fires were set by incendiaries at New-Orleans. One dwelling house, a ware house, and other buildings were destroyed.

Fire.—The Town Hall or Centre School House in Belchertown was burnt down, on the morning of the 23d ult. There were 2 or 3 schools kept in the building. Loss estimated at from 1200 to 1500 dollars. A gentle breeze carried the flames from the Meeting house, which was in imminent danger.

The apartments in the State Prison, at Trenton, N. J. occupied by the shoemakers and weavers, are said to have been destroyed by fire on Saturday evening week.

Great Fire!—A large factory was burnt at Saco on the 21st ult. together with eight dwelling houses in a block of ten. The loss is estimated at $350,000, of which 90,000 was insured. Between 4 and 500 persons were thrown out of employ. The factory was built in 1817, and calculated for 1300 looms.

Fire.—The alarm of fire on the evening of the 22d ult. was occasioned by the burning of a barn belonging to the Nunnery on Mount Benedict, (Charlestown,) supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building we understand was entirely consumed, together with three cows and a horse. *Boston Bulletin.*

Fire.—On Monday night last a fire broke out on Snow's wharf, next North of Hancock's, and destroyed the workshop, tools and stock of Mr. J. Francis, boat builder, loss $1400—no insurance; the workshop of Mr. Barber, blacksmith; a large number of fish barrels belonging to Mr. Moses Miller, cooper; a large stable and a very considerable quantity of cord wood, belonging to E. Snow & Son.

Counterfeit $10 Bills of the U. S. Branch at Savannah, have been recently put in circulation. They are calculated to deceive most persons.

Theft.—The store of T. & T. S. Robie, in Gorham, was broken open on the night of the 19th inst. and goods pillaged to the amount of from 200 to $400.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser says that last Tuesday evening in New-York, a man named —— Melton, was arrested yesterday in a house in Washington street, charged with having robbed the Mail some weeks since. He underwent an examination, before the Police magistrates, and was committed for a further examination. About 17,000 dollars in drafts, and a few guineas were found in his possession. He had taken passage for England.

The persons who pleaded guilty to the indictment for falsely imprisoning Rowland Stephenson, have been recommended by the City Council of Savannah, for several good reasons, as proper objects for the exercise of the Governor's prerogative of mercy.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Joseph Stansberry, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Rinno, of Halifax, N. S.; Joseph Willard, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Lancaster, to Susanna H. daughter of the late Capt. Josiah Lewis; Mr. Robert Gordon, to Miss Frances Currant.

In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Hinchcliff, to Miss Sarah Simmons.—In Gloucester, Capt. Solomon H. Davis, to Miss Mary B. daughter of Mr. Wm. Barson, Jr.—In E. Sudbury, Levi Goodenough, to Miss Cynthia Rice; Mr. Elisha Child, to Miss Almira Rice.—In Bolton, Mr. Jacob Richardson, of Boston, to Miss Mary Brown; Mr. Joel Sawyer, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Oliver Barret, Esq.

In Providence, Mr. Joseph C. Fanning, to Miss Eliza P. Woodcock, both of P.

At Germantown, N. Y. the Rev. William Henry Snyder, of Hurley, Ulster County, to Harriet Sturtevant, of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Susan, wife of Henry Vanishson, aged 28; Mr. Thomas B. Wait, 68; Mrs. Jerusha, widow of the late Mr. Seth Norcross, of Watertown, in the 82d year of her age; Mr. Thomas O'Mara, 23; Mr. Willis B. Bronson, of Mendon, 30; Miss Nancy Goodridge, 44; Mr. John Cody, 43; Miss Ann D. Randall, 24; Mrs. Lucia W. Aunt, wife of Mr. Freeman H. 21; Mrs. Mary Bolton, 65; Mr. Charles B. Gibbins, 29; Mr. John Roberts, cooper, 35; Miss Caroline Cotton, 25; suddenly, Madame Catharine Powell, 86; Mr. Edward Oliver, 73.

Two infant sons of Deacon Daniel Colby, a few days old, making six sons that he has buried in less than 5 years.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary Ann Russell, 32; Mrs. Anna Clark, 50; Mrs. Catharine, G. Call, 35; Mr. Josiah Gurney, 57.—In West Cambridge, Mr. Leonard Richardson, 38.—In Medford, Mrs. Anne, wife of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, precisely upon the completion of her 59th year.

In Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, 81.—In Beverly, Andrew, son of Ebenezer Smith, 23; Mrs. Hannah Wallis, 53; Mrs. Lydia Conant, 58; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Bachelder, 68.—In Edgartown, Mrs. Hepsibah Marchant, widow of Cornelius M. of E. 88; Mrs. Polly Norton, widow of Andrew N. late of Bath, Me. 73.

In Newport, Mr. Benjamin Brenton, 93; Mrs. Ann T. wife of Mr. Samuel W. Vinson, 55.

At St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 8th ult. James Sheafe, Esq. of Portsmouth, N. H. younger son of the late Hon. James Sheafe, of the same place, 21.

In Litchfield, Me. Mr. James Lord, 92. He served 3 years in the Old French War, and 4 and a half in the revolution, in which he held a Lieutenant's commission; he commanded the company which led the way to Bunker Hill on the morning of that memorable battle; he was on Long Island at the time of the retreat of the army from that place.

In Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Nancy Salisbury, wife of Mr. S. H. Salisbury, and daughter of E. R. Hyde Esq. formerly of Sheffield, Conn., aged 43.

At Newton, Sussex County, N. J. on Thursday morning, Nov. 19th, 1829, Robert W. Halsted, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 24th year of his age.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 21st of November, Mrs. Judith Crawford, aged *one hundred and fifty-one years!* She had the powers of her bodily strength, as well as her faculties, until within a few years since, and they were not so much diminished as to reduce her to second childishness. She remembered the dreadful earthquake of 1682.

At the head of Elliot River, Prince Edward Island, December 24, Mrs. Mary Gibbons, aged *one hundred and seven years!* She was a native of Holland, and emigrated about 82 years ago to South Carolina, at which time she was married, and the mother of a family. At a subsequent period she settled in Prince Edward Island. She retained her faculties to the last; and walked without assistance across her room the day before she died.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

FOR sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Cornhill.

Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings, of Matthew Henry, Author of the Commentary on the Bible. By J. B. Williams, Esq. First American edition.

The Natural History of Enthusiasm. Containing Enthusiasm Secular and Religious, Enthusiasm in Devotion; Ethusiastic Perversions of the Doctrine of Divine Influence; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiastic abuses of the Doctrine of a particular Providence; Enthusiasm of the Ancient church; the same subject—Ingredients of the Ancient Monarchism; Hints on the probable spread of Christianity, submitted to those who misuse the term—Enthusiasm.

"We shall be glad to meet again with the unknown talented author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm." [*Monthly Review.*

"We need not waste many words in eulogizing the luminous and forcible composition of a work which has so much higher claims to public attention in its philosophical spirit, its original reasonings and the infinite importance of the topics brought under discussion." *Eclectic Review.*

"We believe that from this small volume, might be collected sufficient materials to stock my ordinary mind with subjects of reflection for a year." *Literary Gazette.*

The Star of the West; being Memoirs of the Life of Risdon Darracott, Minister of the Gospel, at Wellington, Somerset. With extracts from his correspondence. By James Bennett. First American edition.

The Parable of the Ten Virgins, Illustrated in Six Sermons. By James Wood.

Studies in Poetry; embracing notices of the Lives and Writings of the best Poets in the English Language, a copious selection of elegant Extracts, a short Analysis of Hebrew Poetry, and translations from the sacred Poets: designed to illustrate the principles of Rhetoric, and teach their application to Poetry. By George B. Cheever.

Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. By Leonard Woods, D. D. Abbot Professor Christian Theology, in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

The Little Philosopher, or Infant School at Home. By Erodore. No. 2.

Strictures on the Review of Dr. Spring's Dissertation on the Means of Regeneration, in the Christian Spectator for 1829. By Bennett Tyler, D. D. Pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Portland, Me.

Putnam and the Wolf; or, *The Monster Destroyed.* An Address delivered at Pomfret, Con., October 28, 1829, before the Windham Co. Temperance Society. By Rev. John Marsh, Secretary of the Conn. Temperance Society.

Kittredge's Fourth Address, delivered before the Temperance Society of Plymouth, N. H. July 4th, 1829.

Second Edition of Rev. Mr. Fairchild's Sermon on the Essential Doctrines of the Gospel. March 3.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

☞ *Price reduced to $14.* ☜

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington-St. Boston, would inform the Public, that in order to meet the exigency of the times, and for its more general circulation and introduction into families, they are induced to offer the Boston Stereotype Edition of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, in 6 volumes royal octavo, containing all the Notes, Practical Observations, Marginal References, and Critical Remarks, as in the most approved London Edition, with a Line engraved Likeness of the Author, Family Record, &c. at *Fourteen Dollars* bound in sheep, and at *Eighteen Dollars* in calf or russia.

The NEW TESTAMENT, in two volumes, being the 5th and 6th of the whole work, will be sold separate, at *Five Dollars* in sheep, or *Six Dollars and Fifty Cents* in calf or russia bindings, and should the purchasers of the two volumes of the New Testament, afterwards wish to procure the *four volumes* of the Old, they shall be supplied at *Nine Dollars* in sheep, and *Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents* in calf or russia.

Those individuals who procure subscribers, or those families who unite together and take Five Copies, shall have the *Five Copies* well bound in good sheep, with double titles, for *Sixty Five Dollars*, thus further reducing the work *One Dollar* on a copy, or to *Thirteen Dollars a Set.*—The same liberal allowance, in proportion, will be made to those who take five copies in calf or russia bindings, or who take five copies of the New Testament separate.

Extract from the Editor's Preface.

The following is a brief account of the principal points in which the present edition differs from the preceding.—In the first place it is in *Stereotype*,—and great care and labor has been bestowed to make it *accurate*, permanent and nearly unalterable.—2. As sundry small variations have, during the lapse of two centuries, crept into our common Bibles, considerable pains have been taken, by the collation of different editions, to exhibit an accurate copy of the sacred text according to the authorized version.—3. Not only have the Marginal References throughout been revised with the utmost care, but it will be found that the Author has inserted, in the Notes and Practical Observations, frequent references to other parts of his Commentary. To this improvement he attached considerable importance: and its value will, no doubt, be felt.—4. But the most important improvement which it has received, consists in the copious critical remarks which have been introduced. Many of these occur in the Old Testament, in all which the original words in Hebrew characters, pointed, have been substituted for the English letters, by which they had been before expressed, wherever any thing of the kind occurred. In the New Testament these remarks are numerous. Here also new authorities are adduced in support of the criticisms which have been previously made. The critical remarks, it is also to be observed, are now uniformly carried to the end of the note, intead of being interspersed in the body of it.

Recommendations

To the Boston Stereotype Edition of Scott's Bible.

Messrs. Crocker & Brewster,—

Gent.—It would seem quite needless at the present day, to say any thing for the purpose of recommending a work so extensively known and so highly approved, as Scott's Family Bible. But as you request my opinion, I am happy to say, that in my view, few works have ever contributed more to the intellectual and spiritual improvement of ministers and private Christians, than this. If Scott's Bible might be diligently and seriously perused, and its spirit imbibed, by every family throughout this country, the consequences as to their temporal and eternal welfare would be most happy. I could say much more, but it cannot be necessary. Your friend and servant,

Leonard Woods, Prof. in Theol. Sem.

Andover, Dec. 7, 1829.

Gent.—Scott's Bible has been constantly used in my family as well as parish for five and twenty years, and the opinion I have long entertained of its invaluable and unrivalled excellence is abundantly confirmed. Widely as it is circulated in our country, it is still earnestly to be desired that an intimate acquaintance with it may be far more extensively diffused. Indeed one of the most benevolent wishes that could be framed for the community is, that it might be possessed, perused and duly prized by every family. Your Stereotype edition is undoubtedly preferable on the whole to any other. I can therefore recommend both the work and the edition with entire satisfaction, and with sincere solicitude for their general patronage.

Samuel Dana, Pastor of 1st Cong. Ch. Marblehead.

Marblehead, Mass. Dec. 9, 1829.

☞ Recommendations to this edition have been received from many other Clergymen, which we are compelled to omit at present for want of room—they may be expected hereafter.

☞ The *whole Work is now ready* for delivery, and orders can be executed immediately, on application to the Publishers, CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington Street, Boston. March 3.

FAMILY MONITOR—Cheap Edition.

With an additional Chapter on the Fraternal Duties, never before published in this country.

IN PRESS, and will be published on Saturday, March 6, a new Cheap Edition of THE FAMILY MONITOR, or a HELP TO DOMESTIC HAPPINESS, by J. A. James. Author of Christian Father's Present, Church Member's Guide, &c. Comprised in *Nine Chapters*, copied from the Third London Edition, which has many additions, improvements and corrections. Orders solicited by the Publishers, CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington-St. March 3.

A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF OREGON,

With a New Map of the Country.

By Hall J. Kelley, A. M.

IS JUST published and for sale by JONATHAN HOWE, corner of Merchant's Row and Clinton Street; Amos B. Parker, No. 11, Dock Square; Lincoln & Edmands, No. 59, Washington Street, and others, Boston; Jonathan Howe, and Asahel Brown, Charlestown. M. 3.

GERMAN BOOKS.

JUST received from Germany and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St.

Gesenius Hebr. and Ger. Lexicon.
Kuinoel Commentar in Nov. Test. 4 vols.
Neander Kirchen-Geschichte. 4 vols.
Flatt's Comm. uber die Romer. 1 vol.
" " " " Corinther. 1 vol.
" " " " Galater et Epheser. 1 vol.
Gesenius Thesaurus Heb. Linguæ. 1 vol. 4 to.
Rosenmulleri Commentar in Vet. Test. 19 vols.

March, 3. 4w.

CALCOTT'S MUSICAL GRAMMAR.

A New Edition revised.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street,—*A Musical Grammar, in Four Parts:* Notation; Melody; Harmony; Rhythm. By Dr. Callcott, Organist of Covent Garden Church.

"The better *Music* is known and understood, the more it will be valued and esteemed." Simpson.—Second edition.

In the cultivation of Music, two distinct objects are to be acquired; *Science* and *Taste.* Taste is improved by studying the Compositions of celebrated Masters, and by endeavoring, both in writing and performing, to adapt the Melody to the subject.

By a due attention to this little volume, it is confidently believed, that the student may obtain all that is necessary to discriminate between false and correct harmony, and to compose conformably to the established rules; an acquisition which certainly must be desirable to the votaries of Music; and what, to every Christian, must be an object of consequence, it will tend to introduce dignity and purity into those native compositions, which are designed for the use of worshipping assemblies.

About twenty years since, several publications made their appearance in the United States, which had a tendency to correct and refine the public taste in the noble Science of Music. No publication, perhaps, has had a more universal influence in this reform than this Musical Grammar. The general character which it has sustained for correctness among the best judges, and the high estimation in which it continues to be held, has induced the Publisher to present a second Boston edition. He has been careful to preserve its original accuracy, by obtaining a careful revision and examination of the work by a gentleman of this city, eminent for judgment and taste in this Science.

As above,—The Thorough-Base Primer: containing explanations and examples of the Rudiments of Harmony; with Fifty Exercises. By J. F. Burrowes. From the London edition.

The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music. Eighth edition. Handel's Messiah. Hallelujah Chorus. Mitchell's Lord's Day. March 3.

BEDELL'S BIBLE STUDIES, selected particularly from Critica Biblica, Calmet, Horne, and Townsend, comprising Illustrations of Scripture: of the Olympic Games: Jewish Antiquities: Sacred Geography and Biblical Criticism. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street.

Also—Union Questions, by Judson and Fiske. Vols. 1 and 2, price $1,50 per dozen.—The parable of the Ten Virgins, illustrated in six sermons; by James Wood.—Memoir of Susan B. Marble.—Teacher's Parting Gift.—Melancthon's Life.—Infant Lessons.—Bickersteth on Prayer—Scripture Help with Maps.—Treatise on the Lord's Supper, by the same author.—Mrs. Carey's Letters on Female Character.—*Massachusetts Register* for 1830. Mar. 3.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

Male Department.

THE first Summer Term will commence on Wednesday April 21, and will continue 13 weeks. Instruction will be given as usual in the Latin and Greek classicks and also in all the various branches of English studies. Familiar lectures with illustrations and experiments will be given in Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, and Mineralogy. The pupils will have an opportunity to examine a large collection of well selected minerals. The Preceptor will have the aid of a good Writing Master, and such other assistance, as the number of scholars may require. Tuition, $4 per Term, to be paid in advance.

Female Department.

This Department, which is entirely distinct from the Male Department, will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies on Wednesday, April 21, under former Instructers.

It is very desirable, that all, who contemplate attending school at Bradford the ensuing season, should be present at the commencement of the Term.

The principles, that will guide the classification of the school, will be those of the acquirements and capacities of the young Ladies.

Such a course of study will be recommended, as, in the judgment of the Instructers, will best promote the development of the intellectual powers and the cultivation of the moral principles of their pupils.

For the more perfect supervision of the young Ladies out of school, and their better accommodation with board, the Trustees have erected a three story brick building near their Seminary.

In the construction of this building, particular regard was had to the health of the pupils, and to affording facilities for study.

Not more that two Ladies will occupy one room; and to this they can have access without intruding upon the apartment of any other Lady.

This boarding establishment will be under the inspection of the Trustees and Instructers; but the more immediate direction of it will be committed to Mrs. Harris, whose qualifications for so important a station are too well known to need commendation.

The regulations of this establishment will be strictly parental; and it is hoped, that they will so commend themselves to the good feelings of every Lady, as effectually to preclude those evils, that are often urged as objections to such institutions. Board can be obtained likewise in other families.

There will be two Terms of thirteen weeks each, separated by a vacation of two weeks.

Tuition per Term, $5. } To be paid at entrance.
Minor Class, do. $3. }

By order of the Board, Jesse Kimball, *Treasurer.*

References—Dea. Eliphalet Kimball, } Boston.
Dea. Daniel Noyes, }

Bradford, March 3, 1830. 4w

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies—in North Bridgewater.

Miss J. A. Perry, Instructress.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 5th of April next, and continue *sixteen weeks.*—The various branches attended to, together with the price of tuition for the Term, are as follows: Reading, orthography and defining, penmanship, geography and grammar, $3. Same with history, composition, lace and muslin embroidery, $4. Same with botany, arithmetic, chemistry, astronomy, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy, elements of criticism, map-drawing, painting of various kinds, gold-lace, bead, purse, net and rug-work, $6. The French language, $6,50. A Scripture lesson will be given out for the Sabbath. The young Ladies will be classed according to their respective studies, each of which will be systematically pursued. Such branches as require, will have the aid of globes and philosophical apparatus. Books, stationary, and materials for work, will be supplied, if required. The number of scholars is limited. Price of board and washing for the Term $28.

References—Rev. D. Huntington, Rev. I. Goldsbury, E. Whitman, Esq. N. Bridgewater; Mr. D. Noyes, Boston. 5w March 3.

PRECEPTOR WANTED.

THE Weymouth and Braintree Academy are desirous of engaging a PRECEPTOR and PRECEPTRESS, to take charge of their school, to commence on second Monday of April next, and proposals accompanied with good recommendations will be received by the Subscriber, at any time before the first day of April next.—Scholars will be received for $5, tuition for the term, and can be boarded from $1,25 to $1,50 per week. By order,

Fisher A. Kingsbury, *Sec'y.*

Weymouth, March 3, 1830. *3w

LODGINGS IN NEW YORK.

THE subscriber's house, No. 57 John Street, is open for the accommodation of individuals or families visiting the city. The situation is peculiarly convenient, being midway between the landing place of the Eastern steam boats, the merchant's Exchange, Park, and other places of the most constant resort. DAVID HALE.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1830. 6w

WILLIAM T. HEYDOCK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 17, Court-street.

WILL attend to any business in his profession within the city, and also the collection of demands due in New-Hampshire and Vermont.

A practice of several years in the Courts of those States, and an acquaintance with their Laws, and forms of legal proceeding, as well as with professional and other gentlemen in almost every town in them, will enable him to give any information, which may be wished, and to transact readily such business as may be intrusted to him.

Boston, March 3.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphian.

A FEW MORE YEARS.

A few more years—and I shall lie
Beneath the long luxuriant sod;
But though this tenement must die,
The soul shall wing her flight to God.

A few more years,—and every grief
Shall be extinguished in this breast,
When death will bring a sweet relief,
And I shall find triumphant rest.

A few more years—and all is o'er,
Where cares and fears, and sorrows rise;
But, winged with love, I'll pass the shore,
And join the anthem in the skies.

A few more years—this glowing heart
Shall cease its warm and throbbing beat:
A few more years—with earth I'll part,
And worship at my Saviour's feet.

A few more years,—and I shall sleep
Upon a cold and silent bed;
These eyes shall then forget to weep,
These limbs shall mingle with the dead.

A few more years—and I shall cease
Through this wide wilderness to roam;
Then blooming with immortal peace,
God shall recal his exile home.

A few more years—and I shall mount,
To bask in one eternal sun,
And round him, life's celestial fount,
In everlasting circles run.

ANN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORCESTER LYCEUM.

The Worcester Lyceum, though of recent origin, has been in operation long enough to test its usefulness. Already we perceive its beneficial effects, in the increased inquiry after knowledge, among a class of our citizens, whose opportunities have been limited; and, in a disposition on the part of those better informed, to forego *other* amusements to attend its lectures. The constitution by which we are governed, is simple in its construction, and not incumbered with many provisions and restrictions. We have a President and Secretary, who are, ex officio, members of an Executive Committee, consisting of seven persons, to whom are committed all the concerns of the Lyceum; and who are indefatigable in their endeavors to promote its interests. This committee have charge of the finances of the association, which consist of the admission fees of the members (one dollar for each member annually) and donations from individuals. After defraying the current expenses, this money is expended in purchasing *books & apparatus*, and in establishing a cabinet in natural *history*. The distinguishing characteristic of the Lyceum, and the one which promises the most usefulness, is the dividing its members into classes; thereby engrafting upon one common or parent stock, a great number of scions. We took into consideration at the commencement, that those whose occupations were similar, were in want of similar information, and would acquire it better among themselves, on the principles of *mutual* instruction, than if associated with persons of dissimilar tastes and pursuits in life. To effect this object, it was proposed at one of our first meetings, that calsses be formed in *Mechanicks*, *Agriculture*, *Book-keeping*, *History*, &c. &c. And that those members who would agree to associate together for the purpose of inquiring into, and becoming thoroughly acquainted, with either of the above subjects or any other which they might prefer, could have the opinion and assistance of the professional and scientific gentlemen of the place, at any time when they required it.

We consider the aid of these men important to the mechanic in assisting him to divest the sciences of the mystery which appears to surround them; in explaining the technical terms used in the books which contain the theory of his art; and in giving a general direction, in the course to be pursued to acquire that knowledge which he can apply to the purposes of life. The favor is reciprocal, by the mechanic's communicating what he has acquired, in reducing this theory to practice. These classes meet and organize, by choosing a chairman and secretary from among their members; they agree to leave no study they are engaged in till they are masters of it; and hold their meetings at such time and place as is most convenient to them. We have a class of school teachers, designated by the name of the class on *Education*, who meet regularly once a week and discourse on the subject of their employment. If our Lyceum was productive of no other good than the bringing of these guardians of the youthful intellect, and formers of the infant mind together, and thus enabling each to partake of the wisdom and experience of the whole, its founders would be compensated for all the sacrifices made on its account. We have lectures once a fortnight, in the winter season, of a popular character, furnished by the members of the Lyceum, which ladies and strangers, invited by members, have the privilege of attending.

PICTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

By the Rev. Edward Irving.

The following picture of the wretched state of Great Britain at the present moment, is from the pen of the celebrated Irving. We have reason to believe from other evidence that it is not too highly colored. That we do not suffer similar calamities in this country is to be ascribed to the vast quantity of cheap fertile land in the West, where any man may with little labor, provide himself with an abundance of all the necessaries of life. We cannot be too grateful to God that he has cast our lot in a country, in this respect so highly favored. *N. Y. Obs.*

Lift up your minds, I pray you, from your own little sphere, and contemplate Protestant Britain, Christian Britain, as it is now exhibited. Almost the half of its laboring population dependent upon charity; hardly able, at best, to obtain daily bread; her manufacturing population, again, every now and then brought into actual starvation; while the wealth of the superior order hath increased, and is increasing, and the expenditure of the nation is enormous beyond all example. Are these men guiltless because they pay a man his scanty wages? Are they charitable and religious because they subscribe occasionally to the relief of the distressed times? In the eye of the law they are guiltless, but not according to the morality of our Lord. Their cup is outwardly clean, no one can charge them of an actionable offence; nevertheless, within it is full of extortion and excess.

Take a view of the thing in another aspect. Look not at the poor laborer, with his ill-conditioned family and miserable home, but look at the young men and young women of respectable and decent appearance, who in this city are employed in the service of shop-keepers, dress-makers, men of business, and others, by whom the retail of commodities is carried on. Is it Christian-like that these young men and women should be employed from earliest morning till latest evening, with just time enough to swallow their meals with hardly time enough to refresh themselves with sleep? Is not this extortion of the worst kind, drawn from the life-blood of the young man's strength, and from the bloom of the young maiden's beauty? Cruel masters! can you live upon such extortion from your servants? Think not you are guiltless, because haply ye sit not down to your meals without a grace, nor open and close the day without a prayer.

Look again at this in another aspect. Behold that class of men, wealthy and respectable, who, being possessed of money, use it to catch the necessitous occasion of the poor trader driven to his last shift, and buy up at half their value that whereon his credit and the nourishment of his family depend. This also is a new trait in Britain. Look again at that class multiplied an hundred fold, who lie in wait for the distressed poor, and receive in pawn the raiment from his loins and the covering of his bed. Look at the class of men familiarly known by the name of crimps, who lie in wait for our seamen, to plunge them into riot and sin, then cast them out of their infamous dens helpless and forlorn.

I might go the round of all society, of respectable, reputable society, especially of all who have to do with the poor, who let them houses, who furnish them with victuals; of all those classes who adulterate our food, and mix up the means of life with profitless or deleterious ingredients, the field is too large, it is far, far to large, over which I could go, and say, "Though thou art a man who drinkest out of a clean vessel, it is inwardly full of extortion and excess: I cannot call thee into the courts of the king, but I can call thee into the court of the King of kings, and charge thee as an extortioner." Oh, it is a cruel system, a most cruel, hateful system of pharisaical pretence, which is working over this land. We talk of our charities and almsdeeds; they are as a drop of that bucket which is filled with the sweat and tears of an over-wrought and miserable people.

The thing I say is true. I speak the truth, though it is most lamentable. I dare not hide it, I dare not palliate it, else the horror with which it covereth me would make me do so. Wo unto such a system! wo unto the men of this land, who have been brought under its operation! It is not felt to be evil, it is not acknowledged to be evil, it is not preached against as evil; and therefore it is only the more inveterate and fearful an evil. It hath become constitutional. It is fed from the stream of our life, and it will grow more and more excessive, until it can no longer be endured by God, nor borne with by man. I warn you, keep clear of it so far as you are able. Let wealth be held in no comparison with the avoidance of such unholy and inhuman practices. So that your business and traffic yield you daily bread, be contented; and for the rest, see, I pray you, that it be not obtained at too dear a rate.

THE EYE.

The miracle of light would have been totally useless, and the lovely paradise of earth would have been to man still a dark and dreary desert, had there not been the twin miracle of an organ of commensurate delicacy to perceive the light, viz. of the *eye*; in which there is the round cornea of such perfect transparence, placed exactly in the anterior centre of the ball, (and elsewhere it had been useless); then exactly behind this, the beautiful curtain the iris, with its pupil dilating and contracting to suit the intensity of light; and exactly behind this again, the crystalline lens, having many qualities which only complex structure in human art can attain, and by the entering light forming on the retina beautiful pictures or images of the objects in front,—the most sensible part of the retina being where the images fall. Of these parts and conditions, had any one been otherwise than as it is, the whole eye had been useless, and light useless, and the great universe useless to man, for he could not have existed in it. Then, further, we find that the precious organ the eye is placed, not as if by accident, somewhat near the centre of the person, but aloft on a proud eminence, where it becomes the glorious watch-tower of the soul; and again, not so that to alter its direction the whole person must turn, but in the head, which, on a pivot of admirable structure, moves while the body is at rest; the ball of the eye, moreover, being furnished with muscles which, as the will directs, turn it with the rapidity of lightning to sweep round the horizon, or take in the whole heavenly concave. Then is the delicate orb secured in a strong socket of bone, and there is over this the arched eyebrow as a cushion to destroy the shock of blows, and with its inclined hairs to turn aside the descending perspiration which might incommode; then is there the soft and pliant eyelid, with its beauteous fringes, incessantly wiping the polished surface, and spreading over it the pure moisture poured out by the lachrymal glands above, of which moisture the superfluity, by a fine mechanism, is sent into the nose, there to be evaporated by the current of the breath. Still further, instead of there being only one so precious an organ, there are two, lest one, by accident, should be destroyed; but which two have so entire a sympathy, that they act together as only one more perfect: then the sense of sight continues perfect during the period of growth from birth to maturity, although the distance from the lens to the retina is constantly varying, and the pure liquid which fills the eye, if rendered turbid by disease or accident, is, by the actions of life, although its source be the thick red blood, gradually restored to transparency.—The mind which can suppose or admit that within any limits of time, even a single such organ of vision could have been produced by accident, or without design; and still more that the millions which now exist on earth, all equally perfect, can have sprung from accident; or that the millions of millions in past ages were all but accidents, and that the endless millions throughout the animal creation, where each requires a most peculiar fitness to the nature and circumstances of the animal, can be accident—must surely be of extraordinary character, or must have received an unhappy bias in its education. [*Atheneum.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DEW.

The interesting phenomenon of dew was not at all understood until lately, since the laws of radiant heat have been investigated. At sun-rise in particular states of the sky, every blade of grass and leaflet is found, not wetted, as if by a shower, but studded with a row of distinct globules most transparent and beautiful, bending it down by their weight, and falling like pearls when the blade is shaken. These are formed in the course of the night by a gradual deposition on bodies rendered by radiation colder than the air around them, of the moisture which rises invisibly from water surfaces into the air during the heat of the day. In a clear night, the objects on the surface of the earth radiate heat upwards through the air which impedes not, while there is nothing nearer than the stars to return the radiation; they consequently soon become colder, and if the air around has its usual load of moisture, part of this will be deposited on them, exactly as the invisible moisture in the air of a room is deposited on a cold bottle of wine when first brought from the cellar. Air itself seems not to lose heat by radiation. A thermometer placed upon the earth any time after sun-set until sun-rise next morning, generally stands considerably lower than another suspended in the air a few feet above it; owing to the radiation of heat upwards from the earth, while the air remains nearly in the same state. During the day, while the sun shines, the earth is much warmer than the air. The reason why the dew falls, or forms so much more copiously upon the soft spongy surface of leaves and flowers, where it is wanted, than on the hard surface of stones and sand, where it would be of no use, is the difference of their radiating powers. There is no state of the atmosphere in which artificial dew may not be made to form on a body, by sufficiently cooling it, and the degree of heat at which it begins to appear is called the dew point, and is an important particular in the meteorological report of the day. In cloudy nights heat is radiated back from the clouds, and the earth below not being so much cooled, the dew is scanty or deficient. On the contrary, when uninformed persons would least expect the dew, viz. in warm very clear nights, and perhaps when the beautiful moon invites to walking, and music adds its charm, as in some of the evenings of autumn with the harvest moon and harvest occupations—then is the dew more abundant, and the danger greater to delicate persons of taking harm by walking among the grass. [*Ib.*

New College in Africa.—The South African Advertiser of the 26th of September, announces that the South African College was to be opened at the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of October.—The branches to be taught in this institution, and for which professors and teachers have been appointed, are, the English, French, and classical languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics. The professors are, the Rev. Mr. Judge, the Rev. Mr. Faure, and the Rev. Mr. Adamson. It is added, that the inhabitants of Cape Town and Stelenbosch, intended to have a general illumination on the evening of the day the College was to be opened.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We learn that the Convent of Nuns in Charlestown, north of Boston, contains a majority of the children of Protestants. The plan of education for Females adopted by the Roman Catholics in the Nunnery, has obtained the good opinion of so many Protestant families, as to render them willing to commit the tuition of their daughters to the direction of Roman Catholics. Is not this an evil which ought to be immediately remedied? Why cannot the Protestants of New-England establish as many Seminaries for Female Education as may be wanted? And why can they not, in these Schools, pursue a course of instruction, as useful as any one under Roman Catholic superintendence? Is it not time that something be done in this matter? It was said by one, who knew much of human nature, that could he have the direction of the songs of a nation, he could shape its destinies. How much more true is the proposition,—Give to the Roman Catholics the education of our children, and they will direct the religion of our Republic!—Education will probably be the grand instrument by which the Roman Catholics will endeavour to control the Valley of the Mississippi. [*Ch. Watchman.*

For the Boston Recorder.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

"Seek the good of the city, for in the peace thereof ye shall have peace."

"That first of all supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty."

An intelligent Christian, lately, on hearing a part of this passage quoted, asked "if it was not from the Prayer Book," and we fear some others too have overlooked or forgotten that it is in the Bible. We hear very little prayer for Rulers, and while we neglect to obey this command, we have no right to expect public blessings.

If all in authority in this place, first asked counsel of the Lord, before they directed others, it would speedily become "a mountain of holiness, a habitation of righteousness."

We judge no man, but there are high places of sin and pollution in the midst of us, enough to condemn this city; and cannot the arm of the civil authority be exerted to root them up?

We must not only *sigh*, but *cry*, for the abominations around us, and exert all our influence to have our public offices filled by men, who realize their accountability to God, and such men must be willing to relinquish a part of their time for the good of others, and shrink from no station, no responsibility, that judicious Christians call on them to assume, for their time as well as other talents are the Lord's, and he has a perfect right to put it in requisition in any way. I commend this important subject to the consciences and prayers of all Christians in ce, and hope more able pens and heads, and better hearts, will do full justice to it.

PUBLICO.

CARDS.

The Pastor of Pine Street Church in this city returns his grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies of his congregation that have contributed to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, the sum requisite to constitute him a life-member.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1830.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 30 dollars from ladies of his congregation to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society.

Palmer, Ms. Feb. 15, 1830. J. K. WARE.

LIBRARIES FOR YOUTH.

Uniformly bound—with upwards of 900 Engravings.

MUNROE & FRANCIS having been long engaged in the publication of books for children, of a highly moral and entertaining character, and believing that a more extensive circulation of them would be advantageous to the rising generation, have projected the plan of having a select number uniformly bound into one series, comprising eighty-seven volumes, excluding every thing sectarian or frivolous, and offering them as the best and cheapest foundation which can be laid for a youth's library in all the school districts of New-England.

Every one knows how important it is that the minds of children should be well occupied, in order to prevent vicious imaginations, and firmly to impress good principles; and what can subserve this great end more effectually than the establishment of appropriate libraries, which shall possess powerful attractions, and by the aid of pictures and entertaining narrative, keep up enlivened attention!

Besides, children ardently wish, and they ought not to be denied the privilege, to read other books while they are pursuing the daily routine of school exercises: such reading will always aid the preceptor as well as improve the pupil, by developing early these faculties to whose expansion and cultivation all instruction is directed.

When it is considered too how much precious time is wasted in long winter evenings, in idleness, or sleep, or something worse, for the want of interesting books to improve the understanding and the heart, it ought to be a prime object of every gentleman of influence in community to aid in the establishment of juvenile libraries. Let such a project be once attempted, and the increase of books and of information will be as sure as that light follows the rising of the sun.

The books now selected can be read with as much pleasure by the adult as by the child, and most of them will be found to contain the elements of all that instruction which is now given to the public in lectures and publications of "useful and entertaining knowledge." They need only allude to the writings of such a constellation of female worthies as Edgeworth, Trimmer, Hamilton, Holland, Mant, Helme, Hughs, and others, to confirm this assertion. A few in the series will be found suited to very young minds. "Begin with the infant in the cradle," and let the little children have their books as well as those of larger growth. But there will be so great a variety, that no age need be excluded the use of Juvenile Classicks.

Below is a catalogue of the works now prepared, and it will be perceived by those acquainted with the books, that many of the larger kinds are divided into two volumes, for the purpose of having the whole set better adapted for extensive distribution. This Catalogue is also inserted in each volume, and will serve as an index to the series. Care has been taken to have the books firmly and neatly bound, without too much regard to exterior beauty.

In many towns Juvenile Libraries have already been established; and clergymen keep this class of books for weekday circulation among their little parishioners. Under the persevering efforts of Mr. JOSIAH HOLBROOK, lyceums are forming, and infant schools rising, in every place where a knowledge of their advantages is understood. It was from the suggestion of this gentleman that the present plan arose, and they hope to make it an object, both as regards price and intrinsic value, for all school districts to second their wishes.

The price of the set, 87 volumes, is only 23 dollars, which is considerably less than half the retail price of the same books sold separately; and when the great number of engravings and the great diversity of matter, all combined in one uniform plan, are taken into view, it must be considered very cheap.

The books may be seen at 128 Washington-St. Boston.

Catalogue of the Juvenile Classicks already published, and uniformly bound in 87 volumes.

1 Belzoni in Egypt—2 Adventures of Congo—3 The Crusaders—4 Parry's Voyages—5 Wars of the Jews—6 Portraits from Life—7 Adelaide—8 Columbus—9 Cortes—10 Elements of Morality—11, 12 Conversations on Common Things—13 Eugene and Faithful Girl—14, 15 Evening Hours—16, 17 Familiar Tales—18, 19 Frank—20 Food for the Young—21 Godfrey Hall—22, 23 Harry and Lucy—24, 25, 26 Harry and Lucy Concluded—27 Infantine Stories—28, 29 Juvenile Plutarch—30 Little Henry—31 Life of Linnæus—32 Mary and Cat, White Kitten, Sproat's Stories—33, 34 Mirror—35 Rosebud and Rhymes—36 Old Pizarro—40 Poetry without Fiction—41 Roman Stories—42 Rose Grant—43 The Robbins—44, 45, 46, 47 Rosamond—48 to 53 Parent's Assistant—54 Smuggler's Son—55 Stories worth Telling—56, 57 Story Teller—58, 59 Stories from Scripture on a new Plan—60 Stories for Emma—61, 62 Tales for Ellen—63 Tales for Boys—64 Tales for Girls—65 Pemberton Family—66, 67 Trimmer's England—68 Nina—69 The Pearl—70 Young Naturalist—71 Young Cadet—72, 73 Young Americans in England—74 Little Flora—75 Mythology—76 Universal History—77 Grecian Biography—78 Roman Biography—79, 80 Sanford and Merton—81 Alfred Campbell—82 Daughter of a Genius—83,84 Westernheath—85 Æsop in Rhyme—86 Marmaduke Multiply—87 Fables for the Nursery.

☞Gentlemen wishing these books for particular libraries can have them ornamented in any style they wish.

☞A number of other Juvenile Works are in preparation in the same style, and will be offered at the same prices.

Feb. 24.

VERMONT CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will be opened the 12th of May next for the reception of Students, under the superintendence of the subscribers, at Castleton, Vt.

An extensive and convenient building containing nearly one hundred rooms has been erected on a beautiful site in which the students will be furnished with board, lodging, &c. in company with all the instructers of the Seminary.

There will be five permanent instructers besides a chaplain attached to the institution, each giving their exclusive attention to his appropriate department. The five departments will embrace a full course of studies in Natural History, Chemistry, Mechanical Philosophy, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature, and the various branches which constitute a complete English education.

The charge will be $2,00 per annum for each Student, which will include his board, room, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.

No student will be received for a less time than one year.

—Charge payable semi-annually, in advance.

Letters previous to the opening of the school will be addressed either to Lewis C. Beck, at Albany, N. Y. or to Solomon Foot at Castleton, Vt. after that time they will all be addressed to the Superintendents at Castleton.

LEWIS C. BECK, } *Superintendents.*
SOLOMON FOOT, }

Castleton, Feb. 17, 1830. Feb. 24.

SHELDON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Spring term of this School will commence on Wednesday the 3d day of March next, under the superintendence and instruction of Mr. Wm. Bradley, A.M. as principal, who has thus far given the most perfect satisfaction and is deservedly very popular, and he will at all times have such assistance both in the male and female departments as circumstances shall require.

And it is intended by the Trustees that the advantages offered to the young for a thorough English education or for a preparation for College, shall be at least as good as those offered by any academical institution in the Commonwealth.

Particular attention will be paid by the instructers to the morals, manners, and general deportment of the youth committed to their care.

Tuition $3 per quarter. Board may be had in respectable families at one dollar 50 cts. per week, and at a short distance from the institution, for a less sum.

Southampton, Feb. 19, 1830. Feb. 24.

SHERBURNE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Academy will commence on the second *Wednesday* in March, under the superintendence of NATHAN BALL, whose moral and literary reputation as an able and experienced instructer has insured to him the esteem and approbation of all those who have intrusted to his care the management of their youth. Fully confident in this gentleman's ability to instruct; we unhesitatingly recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, with the full belief that its expectations will not be disappointed. In addition to the usual course of instruction, occasional lectures will be given on some of the more intricate branches of English studies; and no pains will be spared to merit the general approbation of patrons. Sherburne is pleasantly situated about eighteen miles from Boston, from which a stage runs daily through the town to Mendon. Board and other accommodations may be had on reasonable terms. Tuition, Languages, $5; English studies, $4.

AMOS CLARK,
CALVIN SANGER,
OLIVER EVERETT.

Feb. 24, 1830.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, March 3d. A small number of lads can be accommodated under the special supervision of the Instructers. Board is furnished at $1 per week.

Tuition of classical scholars and those who pursue the higher branches of English study, $5,00. } To be paid
English scholars, 4,00. } in advance.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Principal.*

Amherst, Ms. Feb. 10, 1830. 3w

INFANT SCHOOLS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS respectfully inform the Patrons and Teachers of Infant Schools, that they have completed and published the following Lessons for these little Seminaries, which have been distributed over various parts of the United States, and are not only used in Schools but in nurseries and families with increasing interest and utility, viz.:

26 Lessons in Natural History, with colored plates of Animals.
4 Lessons in Grammar, with colored Pictures.
8 Lessons in Arithmetic, with Pictures; edited by Mr. F. Emerson, author of the North American Arithmetic.
12 Lessons in Spelling and Reading, illustrated with prints.

☞All neatly put upon pasteboard. Feb. 24.

REMOVAL.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS have removed to the commodious Store, No. 9, CORNHILL, three stores from Washington-street, and nearly opposite their former location.

Feb. 24.

AN EPITOME OF THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY;

designed for Families: also, for Sabbath schools, and Bible classes, and adapted to youth in general. By Rev. CYRUS MANN, Pastor of the Congregational church in Westminster, Ms.

RECOMMENDATION.

Having examined "an Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity" by the Rev. Cyrus Mann of Westminster, I am fully persuaded that such a work is much needed at this time; and that it is well adapted to be useful to youth and children; to be circulated in Bible Classes, and placed in all our Sabbath School Libraries; and that it may be read with advantage by persons of all ages.

WARREN FAY, Pastor of First Church, Charlestown.

Charlestown, Feb. 12, 1830.

For Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street. Feb. 24.

PULPIT ASSISTANT.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by LANGDON COFFIN, No. 31, Washington Street—Up Stairs, The Pulpit Assistant: containing Three Hundred Skeletons of Sermons; chiefly extracted from various authors. With An Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; and a copious and accurate Index, prepared expressly for this edition. Complete in two volumes, octavo.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1820, in the fifty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, LANGDON COFFIN, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, *to wit:*

"The Pulpit Assistant: containing three hundred Skeletons of Sermons; chiefly extracted from various authors. With an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; and a copious and accurate Index, prepared expressly for this edition. Complete in two volumes."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints." JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

The Publisher is happy to have received the following recommendation, of the work from the Pastor of the Federal Street Baptist Church in this city. Had it been thought of in season many similar ones might doubtless have been obtained.

I regard the PULPIT ASSISTANT as an excellent work for young ministers, and such as have access to but few books. The Skeletons are skillfully extracted from the standard sermons of Tillotson, Watts, Walker, &c. and put the purchaser in possession of the happy plans and leading thoughts of a mass of approved discourses, which could not otherwise be had without great expense. Mr. Hannam's selection of sermons has been so made as to make his work comprise a tolerable body of Divinity, as will be seen by a glance at the index. The copious and correct references to scripture, constitute of themselves a sufficient inducement to purchase the book at its present low price. By this method of giving merely the frame work of discourses, the student not only has multum in parvo, but is exempted from the temptation to plagiarism and indolence, which is presented by the possession of whole sermons made ready to the hand.

The copious *Index* gives this edition a great superiority over all those which have preceded it. HOWARD MALCOM.

Boston, Hayward Place, Jan. 30, 1830. 6w Feb. 24.

HYMN FOR MONTHLY CONCERT,

Prayer Meetings, and other Missionary occasions.—The Poetry by a Student of Andover Theological Seminary—the Music by a gentleman of Boston. Price 50 cents per dozen, just published and for sale at JAMES LORING'S Bookstore, No. 132 Washington St.

As above a *Dedication* and *Ordination Anthem.*—Mitchell's Lord's Day. Handel's Hallelujah Chorus. Leach's Canaan Judgment Anthem. Burrowes', Musical Primer. Handel & Haydn Collection. Old Colony Collection. Handel's Messiah. Feb. 17.

BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

No. 31, Washington Street—Up Stairs.

LANGDON COFFIN has on hand and for sale, a large stock and variety of

PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES.

He publishes an edition from the best and handsomest stereotype plates of the quarto Bible in the United States—they can be bound in any style that may be wanted. Low priced Family and School Bibles—Pocket Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c. 6m Feb. 17.

MASS. S. S. UNION'S DEPOSITORY.

New Books.

Conversations on the Bible—S. S. Treasury, vol. 2d—Conversations on Sandwich Island Missions—Veracity a the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles—Youthful Memoirs—Mann's Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity—Rowe's Exercises—B. Ewing—Fire Side Conversations—View of the Contents of the Old and New Testaments—Family Conversations—Alleine's Alarm—Annals of the Poor—Dr. Humphrey on the Sabbath—S. S. Teacher's Visits—Scenes of Childhood—Nursery Lessons—Hymns in Prose—History of Edwin Judd—Apprentices Dialogues—History of George Hicks—Free Thinker—Thomas Spencer—The Awakened Teacher—Juvenile Memoirs—Memoirs of a Naval Officer; and Malcom's Bible Dictionary. C. C. DEAN, *Agent.*

Boston, Jan. 6, 1830. tf

MEDFORD HIGH-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Mr. R. P. ADAMS would advise his friends and the Public, that he has recently come in possession of that eligible situation, in the town of Medford, five miles from Boston, well known by the name of *Swan Place*, with the intention of devoting it to the purposes of an Institution designated as above. The situation is airy and delightful—the grounds laid out in an extensive garden, with large playgrounds, well fitted for exercise and amusement, and the house convenient in all respects for lodging and study.—The department of instruction will be filled by the Principal, with such assistants as will be necessary for the accomplishment of his design. The number of those who are to board at the Institution is limited to fifteen, each of whom will meet with the kindest parental treatment and be always under his immediate oversight and instruction. This number being so small, he flatters himself, that he may not only be more successful in teaching them in the different branches of study, but by particular attention to their manners and personal habits, instruct them in what has too long been considered an unessential part of education. He will be assisted in superintending his charge when out of school by a Lady who has been previously engaged in a similar establishment, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and whose reputation is too well established to need any comment in this place. No member of the school will be allowed to leave the premises without permission. Regularity as to hours of study, exercise and amusement, time of rising and retiring, will be rigidly observed. Any one can be admitted to the school between the ages of seven and seventeen, and fitted either for College or active life. In short, his aim is, *Education*, in its most liberal sense—the formation of correct religious, mental and personal habits.

TERMS.

For board, lodging, washing, fuel, light, and tuition, per quarter, $40 00
Tuition, for those who do not board at the Institution, 6 00
" in addition, for Ancient Languages, 3 00
" " Modern " 3 00

Further information as to the course of instruction or the internal economy of the establishment, may be obtained on application either in person or by letter to the Principal now in Medford. The first term will commence the first of April next. Those parents who intend to place their children at this school are requested to forward their names as soon as convenient.

A school for Young Ladies will go into operation at the same time, and though distinct from the other, will be superintended by a Lady, well qualified for the station, assisted if necessary by Mr. A. Those who attach themselves to this department can be accommodated with board in a family with their instructer, where their manners and conduct when out of school, will meet with attention.—Terms made known on application as above.

Medford, February, 1830.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL. D. Pres. of Harvard Univ.
Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, S.T.D. LL. D. Pres. Yale Coll.
Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, Boston.
Rev. ALONZO POTTER, do.
Rev. M. STUART, Prof. Sac. Lit. Theol. Sem. Andover.
JOHN ADAMS, Esq. Principal of Phillips' Academy.
Rev. JOHN WARREN, Medford.
SAMUEL TRAIN, Esq. do. 6w Feb. 17.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

500 Pairs Gentlemen's *India Rubber Shoes*—1000 Pairs Ladies' ditto.—All prime selected Shoes, for sale low, by the quantity or single pair, by ISAAC WILLIAMS, No. 180, Washington-St. 6w Feb. 17.

FOR SALE.

A DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, with a barn and an acre of land, pleasantly situated near Bradford Academy. For further information, inquire of the subscriber near the premises. JESSE KIMBALL.

Bradford, Feb. 24, 1830. 8w*

REMOVAL.

EUGENE L. BELL, Commission Merchant, and wholesale Dealer in Shoes and Leather, has removed from No. 63, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—where a good supply of Shoe Stock, such as Lining and Binding skins—Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbons—Gaiters—Cords—Russia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd Shirtings—Steel clasps and Ornaments—black and color'd Roan skins, &c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for Boots and Shoes, on liberal terms.

Also, an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels and other articles suitable for the Fall trade.

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited to call. 4m *Boston, Oct. 21, 1829.*

MILK-MAN WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate man to come daily to market with Milk. He must be acquainted with farming—willing, temperate and industrious, and disposed to devote all his time to his employer. None but such as can bring first rate recommendations for the above qualities need apply—to such an one good wages will be given. For further information apply at No. 29, Central Wharf. is3w Feb. 24.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM;

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping-Cough, Coughs, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

THE basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighboring States; and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not *accidental*, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

From Ebenezer Thompson, Esq.—I certify that during the first week in December last, I was troubled with a severe cough and extremely tight stricture across the stomach, with the attending symptoms of a violent inflammation of the lungs. On the recommendation of a friend I took one bottle of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* and found immediate relief. I confidently recommend that Balsam to all afflicted with colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that kind. Signed EBENEZER THOMPSON.

Dated East Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1830.

Certificate of Mr. John Cullinan.—I would recommend the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to those afflicted with *coughs, colds*, and severe *lung complaints*, as I have recently experienced its virtues in a *severe cold, the breast*, and an almost *total loss* of speech. The effect of the Balsam was immediate; although severe prescriptions had been previously resorted to without benefit.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1830. JOHN CULLINAN.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* is a valuable medicine. It has been lately used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, *which had resisted every other prescription.*"

The wife of a clergyman of Boston was recently considered past recovery from a disease of the lungs, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.*

Price 50 cents.

For sale by Lowe & Reed, 111 State-street; T. Farrington 41 Hanover-street; J. P. Hall, 1 Union-street; Maynard & Noyes, 13 Cornhill; Brewer & Brothers, 90, and J. I. Brown, 425 Washington-street, Boston; S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Whitton & Wheeler, Cambridge-port; E. Porter, Salem; G. H. Carleton, Lowell; J. Green & Co. Worcester; J. Coe, Portland, Me.; and by most Druggists throughout New-England. 9w Jan. 27.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against

FIRE

on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding *Thirty Thousand Dollars* on any one risk. *Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston*

FRANCIS WELCH, *President.*
JOSEPH WARD, *Sec'y* 30w. Sept. 9. 1829.